Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences, "ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 54 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th March ..	Nayanza† ..	6695
13th ,, ..	Khyber ..	8946
19th ,, ..	Breneu ..	11540 extra
20th ,, ..	Devanha ..	8902
27th ,, ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
10th ,, ..	Kalyan ..	8987

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers	
2nd March ..	T Hila ..	Bugrab direct 5 P.M.
4th ,, ..	Chakra ..	Karachi direct
8th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath. Ports
11th ,, ..	Taroba ..	East South Africa; Noon

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Magano Maru	M Tommits	3810	15th Feb	26th Feb.
Kimi Maru	M Murakami	3 93	26th Feb	3rd Mar
*Yokosuka Maru	Y Arakida	4141	28th Feb	3rd Mar.
Tenshin Maru	J Hideshima	4021	28th Feb	12th Mar
Kotsu Maru	..	5185	29th Feb.	5th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar.

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	I Imaizumi	29th Feb.	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S Arai	29th Febr	10th Mar	,,
Shingo Maru.	..	26th Mar.	2 rd ,,	,,
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25th Mar.	4th Apl.	,,
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	16th Mar.	26th Mar.	,,
Kasado Maru	N Yanagi	29th Mar.	1 th Apl	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. " LOYALTY. "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jalanath".
Telephone No. 114.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

B. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 5 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 19[illegible]

	Rs.
Capital authorised	50,00,000
Capital Issued	31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,789 9 6
Reserve Funds	13,29,593 8 8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gaja	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are [illegible] interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

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Acting Manager.

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BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabauracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved [illegible] and Interest is allowed at the rate of [illegible] cent. per annum on daily balances of [illegible] to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 20[illegible],
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

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DIRECTORS:

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Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

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Estd. 1891.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0	0	each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0	0	,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0	,,
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8	0	,,

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 479.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

has times without number justified MEHTA'S claim to be called the "BEST AUCTIONEER". Day in and day out.....

Year in and year out. MEHTA is giving SUCH SERVICE as no other auctioneer can give.

MEHTA does not claim to be cheaper in the first cost but he does claim to be "THE CHEAPEST" in the long run, for by giving HIGHER REALIZATIONS andloery often by getting ASTONISHINGLY GOOD PRICES for your goods, valuables or properties, he saves you from playing "Penny wise and Pound foolish" so frequently.

Try MEHTA & Co. yourself and mark what greater advantage you get.

[illegible] time you need an auctioneer—ENGAGE MEHTA [illegible] auctioneer—as-one-ought-to-be.

MEHTA & Co.,

(On Govt. and G. I. P. Ry. Lists)
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh cosignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE CHEAPEST

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Mixed and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 113.

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN:

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. 5 to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.
TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
BOMBAY.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water Colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATES.

No. 357. Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 1002.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	,, 45
14 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 57
18 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V.C. Dastur & Co.
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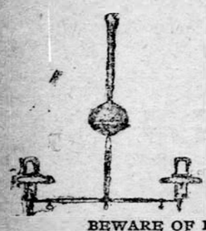

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Worry, no Bother

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL!
Catalogue Free.
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THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
RUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

Vafiadis Egyptian Cigarettes

Renowned the world over for their delicate and charming aroma.

Brands to suit Individual tastes.

	Per box of 100 Rs. a.
Albion (Gold Tipped)	5 12
Horus (Russian Style) New Brands	6 4
Dames (,, ,,)	6 8
Odalisques	6 12
Laura (Silver Tipped) New Brand	7 8
Fellahs	4 8
Cleopatra	5 0
Ghazis	5 0
Kitchener	5 12
Best Egyptian	6 0
Non Plus Utra	6 12
Fleur D'Orient	7 4
Admiral	8 0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8 0
,, (,, ,, ,, of 25's	8 0
Crown Prince	8 8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9 8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10 0
Nectars (Gold Tipped)	10 8
Myrto (,, ,,) in enamelled boxes of 25, New Brand	10 8
Khedivials (Extra large size)	12 0
Yenidje Tobacco	Per ½ lb. tin 3 8

They are all favourites in the Best Circles of Society—Send a trial order NOW

Th. Vafiadis & Co.,
78, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Head Office: CAIRO, EGYPT.
Branches CALCUTTA, RANGOON & LONDON.
T. V. & Co.

MODERN MAN
AND
Physical Culture.

ODE TO MAN.

Awake! Modern man to the needs of the hour,
Come girdle thy limbs with superb strength and Power,
Go cast off those chains and Habits of Vice
Infuse into thyself the essence of life,
By moulding the temple which guards the Soul,
To Limes of perfection 'its wealth untold
For who can say what a day may bring forth
To the vigorus man whose body is wrought
In bands of steel, and temper so fine
For him life holds naught but glorious Sunshine.
In the cult of the body and a virtuous life
Lies the Secret of Success and the essence of Life.

Write now for particulars of our course which has made the weak and ailing strong and healthy—

THE NOEL INSTITUTE
of Physical Culture,
Readymoney Bldg., Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black, Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 12 per gross. Red Ink Tablets, Re. 1-6 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.
U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.
Sole Agents for Bombay Town—
VARDHMAN & SONS,
Pydhownie Junction, Bombay No 2.

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COMPLETE PHARASE CODE & SAVE 50% of your CABLE EXPENSES. Universal Code used by 95% of the Business World.

Just a limited supply to hand,
Clearing at
Rs. 50/- per copy
due to favourable Exchange.
Apply sharp before it is exhausted.

D. M. A. GAFAR & Co.
AMRITSAR.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Mar. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.874 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.1 ,,
Dew Point	6 .9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0 708 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85 0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	72 0 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight	N S W. W.
Average Velocity	83 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.		Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	2	m 9 21	25 3	2	m	3 45	19 9
Wed	3	m 10 18a	27 7	3	m	3 32a	16 10
Thr	4	m 10 52a	28 5	4	m	4 19a	16 11
Fri	5	m 11 28	28 5	5	m	5 4	16 5
Sat	6	m 0 9	29 2	6	m	5 49	15 6
Sun.	7	m 0 34	28 9	7	m	6 48a	17 2
Mon	8	m 1 4	28 2		m	7 18a	17 11

Mar.	2 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h 18m.	Sunset. 6h. 45m
,,	3 (Wednes)	,, 6h 57m.	,, 6h. 46m
,,	4 (Thursday	,, 6h 55m.	,, 6h. 45m
,,	5 (Friday)	,, 6h 54m.	,, 6h. 43m
,,	6 (Saturday)	,, 6h 55m.	,, 6h 46m
,,	7 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 54m.	,, 6h. 46m
,,	8 (Monday)	,, 6h. 53m.	,, 6 47m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h. 42-6m.	a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h. 27-4m.	p. m.
New Moon	20d.	4h. 25-8m.	p. m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h. 13- m.	p. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 2nd March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Day temperature continues moderately above the average; night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the western districts and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature continues moderately above normal; night temperature is also in excess at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly on moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Jodhpur, but is in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature continues 8 degrees to 13 degrees above normal except in lower Sind; night temperature is in moderate or considerable excess throughout.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air continues much damper than usual. Day temperature has decreased in Gujarat and is now in defect at Surat, but remains considerably above normal in Central India, West and inland in Kathiawar. Night temperature is moderately above the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is above the average except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north-western districts and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the northern half of the division, but is above it in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north Bombay, Deccan and north Hyderabad and rose to 104 degrees F. at Malegaon and Nizamabad. Night temperature is below the average in the former area.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has given 0.20" of rain at Quetta and now lies over Sind and west Rajputana. Under its influence skies have become lightly or moderately clouded over the whole of northern India and the central parts of the country. Day temperature continues high to the north of latitude 18 degrees N., and night temperature has risen and is also above the average in north-west India and the United Provinces.

Local thunderstorms appear probable in the Punjab, Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st March, 1920.

Rain has fallen at a few stations in Assam and on the south Burma coast. Cherrapunji reports, seven inches and Silchar one and a half. Temperature remains high in northern India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 2nd MAR 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	86.8	68.1	61	..	0.53	+3.19
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	89.2	75.8	49	..	0.79	—2.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.2	60 6	..	..	1.98	+0.82
Rawalpindi	80.0	47 0	44	..	5.24	—1.19
Lahore	81	5 5	78	..	2.60	+0.05
Hissar	89	1	44	..	1.62	+0.14
Ambala	87	51.5	54	..	2.98	—1.50
Delhi	86.7	64.0	59	..	1.80	—1 12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.2	66.8	53	..	1.75	+0.27
Mainpuri	92.4	59.5	53	..	1.23	—0.76
Jhansi	88.6	62.0	41	..	0.02	—0.03
Cawnpore	91.6	68.9	61	..	1.08	—0.76
Allahabad	94.4	62.8	41	..	0.47	—1.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	98.8	65.4	23	..	0.78	—0.09
Karachi	90.0	72.8	66	..	0.45	—0.75
Ajmer	91.8	59.2	54	..	2.58	+1.14
Jaipur	92 6	66 2	33	..	2.08	+0.89
Kotah	96.8	68.6	33	..	1.93	+0.52
Mount Abu	83.0	65.4	23	..	0.73	—0.22
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baj	100 2	62 3	20	..	0.66	—0.23
Dwarka	82.1	73.1	67	..	1.04	+0.88
Veraval	81.4	72.1	84	..	0.76	+0.37
Rajkot	101.1	65.9	70	..	2.10	+1.76
Bhavnagar Para	100.8	65.8	74	..	3.68	+2. 1
Surat	88.5	0.5	81	..	4.06	+2.67
Ahmedabad	98.2	5.2	80	..	1.80	+1.08
Deesa	99.8	3.0	81	..	0.06	—0.37
Neemuch	96.	65.6	58	..	3.12	+2.35
Indore	95.1	64.1	36	..	4.89	+3.9.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.7	59.8	41	..	1.06	—1.29
Saugor	94.8	67.4	19	..	0.69	—1.27
Hosangabad	95.5	60.8	45	..	3.68	+2.08
Khandwa	99.0	66.7	36	..	6.60	+5.46
Akola	100.5	63.5	27	..	1.71	0
Amraoti	98.8	66.0	23	..	3.91	+1.09
Nagpur	98.4	68.9	53	..	0.82	—1.31
Chanda	102.5	68 2	42	..	1.10	—0.87
Raipur	98.6	60.2	52	..	0.18	—1.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	71.8	79	..	1.50	+0.88
Ratnagiri	87.8	73.7	74	..	0.78	—0.21
Marmugoa	89.0	76.2	85	..	3.91	+2.68
Karwar	88.9	73.0	92	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.8	66.0	16	..	1.82	+0.80
Ahmednagar	99.8	61.1	27	..	4.13	+2.76
Poona	98.0	58.4	55	..	3.55	+1.88
Sholapur	99.4	65.6	34	..	2.79	+1.52
Bijapur	98.8	67 6	68	..	2.49	—.19
Belgaum	98.7	59 8	90	..	2.57	+
Aurangabad	99.4	64.7	26	..	3.14	+1.80
Nizamabad(Indur	103.4	66.1	34	..	1.87	+0.43
Hyderabad	95 7	66.1	8	..	3.01	+1.42
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.8	73.8	75	..	3.21	+1.77
Calicut	87.0	72.0	86	..	19.46	+12.93
Cochin	91.8	75.6	73	..	10.60	+10.53
Colombo	87.0	72.8	95	..	28.74	—0.37
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.9	71.2	73	..	11.78	+5.67
Bellary	100.1	68.5	54	..	6.31	+3.91
Cuddapah	99.7	72.4	65	..	9.63	+4.76
Madras	9 .4	2.5	83	..	25.94	+6.33
Bangalore	91.8	61.9	71	..	7.09	+3.47
Coimbatore	95.4	67.8	66	..	6.51	+0.99
Trichinopoly	95.4	74.1	80	..	21.96	+13.63
Negapatam	87.7	76.0	82	..	53.55	+25.58

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd March 1920 was 30 1 9 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparablt with the observatory baremater reading given.

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Influenza Preventive and Curative

One of the greatest triumphs of Prof. T. K. Gajjar saved millions in the last epidemic.

It is always advisable to stock a bottle 4 oz. Re 1.

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LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER PALMIST AND CLAIROVOYANT.

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When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forecast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your

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Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc.

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Glaxo lays for Baby a firm foundation of sturdy health

A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to 9 months, and Glaxo is pure cow's milk made safe and suitable for Baby by the Glaxo Process. It contains NO starch, NO flour, NO malt.

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A Doctor says: "Glaxo is not only perfect from a scientific and clinical point of view, but it is so easily prepared that even in the hands of the most ignorant and careless person, I firmly believe infants would thrive and avoid the many dangers that there are with infant feeding, particularly in the hot weather."

(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Typewriters. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

LOST.

REWARD RUPEES ONE HUNDRED.—LOST—Between Churchgate Station and Cuffe Parade, Colaba, a dark brown LEATHER POCKET BOOK with initials J. H. in gold, situated at right hand bottom corner. Will finder kindly communicate with J. HARVEY, c/o Standard Oil Co. of New York, Ballard Road, Fort. 9125

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—High School pupils wishing to study Shorthand and Typewriting. Competent instructions. Apply NOW. AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, Bombay. 9123

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED an ASSISTANT, chiefly for mounting and reception room work. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 8989

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for a firm of Cotton Exporters and Importers of Piece-goods, one with good speed would be preferred. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9056

WANTED.—An energetic young TYPIST with good knowledge of English for a commercial House. Apply with copies of certificates and salary expected to Box No. 156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9077

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with good knowledge of Chemist and Druggist line, Deccani will be prefered. Apply sharp to Box No. 161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6062

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, educated up 6th Standard English to act as outdoor Supervisors, for a Manganese Mine in Panch Mahals. A Starting salary Rs. 25 plus Rs. Grain allowance with free quarters, fuel and water. Apply in own handwriting the Shivrajpur Sydnicate, Ld., Panch Mahals. 9070

WANTED—An experienced LABORATORY ASSISTANT, having practical experience of Dyeing for a Colour Merchant's office. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 166, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9120

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Competent TYPIST for general office work and competent SHORTHAND TYPIST from next month. Also DRAUGHTSMAN for the Mill work. Apply TARAPORVALA BHAROOCHA, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 9121

FIRST CLASS DRAUGHTSMEN and Surveyors WANTED for Bombay Engineering Office, used to Iron and Steel Work also Building and Survey Plants. State age, experience and salary required. Apply Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9067

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, Guzerati speaking TEACHER for a family at VERSOVA for giving tuition to young boys—Whole time—Best terms. Apply personally with testimonials to Mr. PANCHHORDAS TRIKANJI, "Shantinivas" bungalow, Versova, via Andheri. 8990

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of Typing. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. Apply to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9112

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply Box No. 165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9114

WANTED—A third class ENGINEER, only hard working and one who can work on late need apply MEGHJI MATURADAS, 177, Hornby Road, Bombay. 9093

WANTED—SALESMAN for Hardware, Metals and Sundries. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. and commission. Apply Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9113

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced ASSISTANTS for STATIONERY COUNTER. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 9126

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9015

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TYPIST, knowing Gujrati accounts. Apply with testimonials to COOPER and Co., 373, Abdul Rehman Street. 9122

WANTED—PERSONS, capable of translating English into Gujerati. Apply Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 9012

WANTED—One BILL CLERK, CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating experience to Box. No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SMART UNDERGRADUATE (speciallised in Mathematics) owning machine, undertakes spare hours work in typing, Accounts, Correspondence or Private Tuition Apply Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9132

A VERY GOOD CORRESPONDENT, knowing typing and shorthand, wants correspondence work, one or two hours, morning or evening. Apply Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9081

WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE—A TENNIS COURT at or about Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill, twice or thrice weekly use tolerable. Apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9135

FINANCIAL PARTNER—WANTED influential CAPITALIST PARTNER—for lucrative and sound scheme of limited concern. Communicate immediately with Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9137

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER, who could invest Rs. 75,000 at once for a Loading Unloading business Overseas and who may accept 1/3 share in profits. Rs. 10,000 monthly profits expected but 5,000 guaranteed. Apply at once. Post Box No. 412, Bombay. 9088

FOR SALE,

ONE unused new FORD TOURING CAR, immediate delivery. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opp. Marine Lines Station. 9086

FOR SALE—B. S. A. Knight Engine moto car up-top condition owner leaving. Appl Box No 147, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.

A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America, Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charn Road, Station. 8878

FOR SALE—Section tracks Rails 14, 18 and 24 lbs. about 9 miles. For particulare and price apply Box No. 161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9092

11 Lb. NEW THIN SKIN WALNUTS. HAZELNUTS, choicest fresh dessert apples, Rs. 6 each. 11 lbs. THIN SKIN ALMONDS Rs. 17. Prices with postage. DAR BROS., Srinagar, Kashmir. 8646

FOR SALE.—A first class BUILDING fetching Rs. 1,100, rent, in very good locality, suitable for converting into offices and show rooms. Only bona-fide purchasers need apply to Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9091

FOR SALE—AUSTIN CAR. Beautiful two seater, torpedo body with DICKY. BOSS MEGNETO. Zenith Carburetter. all parts, complete. thoroughly overhanled. Rs. 2,000 or nearest offer. Apply to K. F. SHROFF, Century Building, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay. 9031

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ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

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Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Beard Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
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SWIFT LANDAULETTE CAR, 1916 model, 4 cylinder, 16-20 H. P., always driven by one driver in perfect running order. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9066

FOR SALE A BUNGALOW and a valuable vacant PLOT OF LAND at Cumballa Road, opp. Treacher & Co. Apply PATEL, "Runa Villa." 9063

FOR SALE—A valuable LANDED PROPERTY at Santa Cruz near station. Only *bona-fide* purchasers need. Apply to Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 9139

READY New 20 B. H. P. Super Diesel Crude OIL ENGINE. Mareli Electric fans, cart weighing scale, Vertical engines, and Cameron pump, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 9129

FOR SALE.—Excellent apportunity.—One Complete WORKSHOP, consisiting Lathes Drilling Machine, Shaping machine Electric Motor. Apply Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8832

TO BE LET.

LARGE IRON BUILT GODOWNS, size 260 ft. by 65 feet, suitable for factory or any large concern. Apply to L. G. DOSSA, 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 9077

TO LET IN LANOLI—FURNISHED BANGLOW and CHAWL of Sheth Jethabhai Naranji. Write or see personally RAMDAS RANCHHORDAS, Jethabhai Naranji's Mala, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Bombay. 9119

TO BE LET.—From 1st April, 1920 for high-class Hindu Families, "ZARINA COTTAGE" (Eight Blocks) at Khetwady third Lane Sandhurs Road two blocks each Rs. 225; two blocks each Rs. 250; two blocks each Rs. 275; and two blocks each Rs. 300. All fitted with electric lights. Apply Mr. MASANALY M. GANGRIWALLA, within. 8900

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Resolution of the Board of Directors that the Company should not proceed to allotment, but that the money of the subscribers should be returned, the Agents, Messrs. Jivanchund Lallubhai & Co., have sent the deposit moneys of the subscribers for shares in the Choksi Pearl Syndicate, Ltd., either by cheques or money orders. Those subscribers that have not yet received the cheques or money orders are requested to conamunicate immediately with Jivanchund Lallubhai & Co., 426, Javeri Bazaar, Bombay.

(Sd.) JIVANCHUND LALLUBHAI & Co.,
Agents.
9147

THE BOMBAY AFRICA TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are now OPEN.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
9101 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A VETERINARY GRADUATE to be in charge of Municipal stables and Night Soil Depot on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. One who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's examination will be preferred. Applications, stating age and qualifications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th March. 1920.

R. V. SHIVESHVARKER,
Health Officer.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 27th February. 1920. 9100

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF LAND, SITUATE AT NAWA PADA, THANA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a plot of land with Mangoe Trees, well and three bungalows standing thereon directly accessible from the Thana Station and about three minutes by Nawapada Road. Area about 10,000 square yards. High level, fine prospect. Owner not bound to accept highest or any offer. Apply to the undersigned at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANDIA & Co.,
8961 Attorneys for the Owner.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWENTY CERTIFICATES Nos. 11361-11380 in respect of 20 shares of the old issue of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., in the name of Alumal Hassanand Lala. Anyone having claim in these shares should apply to the Bank's Office "Sarkarwada, Baroda," within fifteen days from date, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the above mentioned owner.
23rd February, 1920. 8908

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises. 8159

MARSLAND, PRICE & CO., LD., BOMBAY

IN STOCK.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BOLTS AND NUTS, rivets screws and nails sanitary fittings, wire netting, flooring tiles, Distemper, paints, &c. 9059

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL APPLICATION deposit receipts are now lying at the Registered Office of the ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on account of insufficient address. Those who have not yet received receipts are requested to call at the Registered Offices of the Company or send in their full addresses, so that such receipts may properly be delivered or posted. 9148

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PETROL.

MOTORISTS are informed that the price of I.B.P. Petrol has been REDUCED to Rs. 1-11-0 per gallon from 1st March, 1920.

THE I B. P. CO., LTD.,
Bombay.
9127

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th Day of March, 1920, at 5-15 p.m., (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That each of the 2,000 existing Rs. 500 shares in the present capital of the Company be divided into two Rs. 100 shares, and upon the 6,000 shares resulting from the division of each of the 1,200 existing Rs. 500 shares which have been issued and are fully paid up, the sum of Rs. 100 shall be credited as paid up.
2. (a) That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all existing Articles thereof.
   (b) That the draft of the Agreement relating to the appointment of W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, as the Agents of the Company referred to in Article 155 of and set out in Schedule A to the Articles of Association of the Company to be substituted for the existing Articles as in Clause (a) hereof provided, and which draft for the purpose of identification has been subscribed by the Chairman of the meeting, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to execute or cause to be executed on behalf of the Company the said Agreement in terms of the said draft, subject to such modifications, if any, as may be agreed to between the Company and W. H. Brady and Company, Limited.

Should the said resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Bombay, 1st March, 1920.

By Order of the Board:
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
JOSEPH A. KAY,
Director.
Agents.

N.B.—Copies of the new Articles to be substituted for the existing Articles and of the new Agreement relating to the appointment of W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., as the Agents of the Company to be substituted for the present Agreement and referred to in the above Resolution, are laid for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company, and may be inspected by any member desiring to have such inspection at any time during office hours. 9131

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effet from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking:—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 300 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scal will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.
3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.
4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April, 1920, through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 13
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY.
Agent.
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 29th January, 1920. 8504 9089

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1920, for the purchase of the following machinery:—

(1) Manual fire Engine, capacity, about 60 gallons per minute.
Makers—J. Taylors, 1 No, Condition fair."
(2) "Valiant" light portable steam fire pumping Engine.
Makers—Merryweathers, 1 No., Condition, good.
(3) Self-acting, sliding, surfacing and screw cutting lathe, with countershaft pulleys complete. Height of centre 8", length of bed 8', breadth of bed 10 1/2" gap width 5 1/2", gap depth 2".
Makers—South Bend Lathe Works, U. S. A., 1 No., Condition good.
(4) Self-acting, sliding, surfacing and screw cutting lathe, with countershaft pulleys complete. Height of centre 9" length of bed 10', breadth of bed 12", gap width 3 3/4", gap depth 3 1/2".
Makers—South Bend Lathe Works.—U. S. A. 1 No., Condition good.
(5) Double geared vertical drilling machine, diameter of spindle. 1 15/16", diameter of table 21". 1 No., Condition good.
(6) Double geared vertical drilling machine, diameter of spindle. 1 3/4", diameter of table 18".
Makers.—E. Pratt & Co., Halifax, 1 No., Condition good.
(7) Double geared vertical high speed drilling machine, diameter of spindle 2", diameter of table 16 1/2"., 1 No., Condition good.
(8) Double ended punching and shearing machine, self steam propelled with angle iron shears. Will punch holes 1 1/4" diameter and shear plates up to 1 1/4" in thickness. Distance from edge of plate shears 19 1/2", distance from edge of plate punch 24." 1 No. Condition fair.
(9) Ditto. ditto.
Will punch holes 5/8" diameter and shear plates up to 5/8" in thickness.
Makers.—Dean Smith & Grace, Keighley, 1 No. Condition fair.
(10) Plate bending and straightening machine, belt driven, with movable framing, for bending plates into an entire circle. Diameter of top roller 15" and diameter of bottom roller 13". Will admit plates 12' in width and bend plates up to 5/8" in thickness. 1 No., Condition, fair.
(11) Angle straightening machine. 1 No., Condition, fair.
(12) Pipe screwing machine to screw pipes up to 4" bore.
Makers—W. Jones, London. 1 No., Condition, good.
(13) Vertical steam boiler 9' height x 4' 6" diameter, working pressure 30 pounds to the square inch. 1 No., Condition, fair.
(14) Steaming chamber, steel, cylindrical. 30' long x 3' internal diameter. x 3/16" thickness of plate. 1 No., Condition, fair.
(15) Donkey Pump, Mumford's No. 2. 1 No. Condition, good.
(16) Oil Engine 18 B.H.P. Campbell's 1 No., Condition, good.
(17) Disc grinding machine with countershaft and pulleys, 1 No., Condition, good.
(18) Fan blast, diameter of out-let, 5 1/2". 1 No., Condition, fair.
(19) Fan blast diameter of out-let, 10" 1 No., Condition, fair.
(20) Vertical double, 8" x 4" section rolled steel beam column, braced by flat iron. Height of column 19' size of base plate 2' 6" x 1'-6" x 3/8". The columns are fitted with plummer block for 2 1/2" shafting, 1 No., Condition good.
(21) Ditto. Ditto. without plummer blocks, 10 No. condition, good
(22) Vertical single, 10" x 5" section beam columns. Height of columns 13'-6" size of base plate, 1'-6" x 15-6" x 3/8" without plummer blocks, 24 No. condition, good.
(23) Hydraulic accumulafor with pumps.

The plant consists of:—One hydraulic accumulator complete with ram 7" diameter, having a maximum stroke of 9'-6" and maximum working pressure of about 2,000 pounds per square inch.

Two geared treble ram hydraulic pumps, complete with spare gearing—Diameter of plungers 2 1/2" and stroke 6".

The pumps are arranged for geared drive. Makers—Fielding and Platt, Manchester, Set as above, condition good.

Offers will be considered for all or any of the articles.

Items 1 to 22 are at Karachi, and can be inspected at the Munitions Store Depot, Karachi, on application to the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi, and item 23, is at Calcutta, and can be inspected at the Munitions Store Depot, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta on application to the Assistant Controlled-in-Charge Munitions Store Depot, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcuta, the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, and the Controller of Munitions Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will, however, be issued free to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Machinery."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board,
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 9117

LEGAL NOTICE

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a valuable property situate at Khetwady 10th Cross Lane. Intending buyers are required to apply for necessary particulars to the Undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, on working days during Office hours.

Bombay, dated this 1st day of March, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Owner of the Property.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned KANAIYALAL MANORDAS, of Nadiad, hereby inform the public and all concerned that PATEL KALIDAS KALYANBHAI was employed as an assistant by my late father Rao Bahadur Manordas Harakhchand to attend to and manage all legal and other affairs in which he was involved during the latter years of his life and by me after the death of my father. As my father and I reposed full confidence in the said Patel Kalidas Kalianbhai, all documents, vouchers and papers connected with the said affairs were allowed by us to remain in his possession. Latterly and particularly after the death of my father a change has come about in the conduct of the said Patel Kalidas Kalianbhai and I have been obliged as from 30th January, 1920, to dispense with his services and have called upon him to deliver up to me, all papers of whatsoever kind or nature in his possession, but he after promising from time to time to deliver them up has at last denied possession of any papers whatsoever. The public are therefore warned against entering into any transactions or dealings with the said Patel Kalidas Kalianbhai either on my behalf or on behalf of the Manor Mills of Nadiad or in connection with the estate of my late father or with reference to the documents, vouchers or papers mentioned above.

Dated at Bombay this 1st day of March, 1920.

KANAIALAL MANORDAS.
9124

NOTICE.

Re. Sir HUKAMCHAND and DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have paid allotment money are requested to take away within a reasonable time, allotment letters in exchange for the kachha receipts otherwise the Company will not be responsible.

Separate scrips for any number of Shares allotted will be issued at the office of the Company on any days except holidays on production of allotment letters and payment of four annas per scrip.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from 29th March, 1920.

The first call of Rs. 25 per Share has been already made and notices have been already posted to all shareholders at their registered addresses. Shareholders are requested to pay up the call money on or before 12th March as already intimated. Such of the Shareholders who have not yet paid the allotment money are required to pay up the same immediately with interest at 9 per cent. In default the Company will exercise its right to forfeit such shares and the money already paid thereon if any.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA,
Cotton and Oil Mills, Limited.
466/488, Shaik Memon Street. 9130

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMAZD SHERIAR IRANEE has contracted and agreed to sell to our client, Mr. PEERMAHOMED HAJI HASSAM MEGHJI, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims (if any) shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the Homjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 371, New No. 5385, Old Survey No. 961 and New Survey No. 9216, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a public road, on or towards the South by the Military Store House, on or towards the East by the Byramjee Homjee Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaji Cursetji Colah, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1583, Street Nos. 6-8-10-12-16.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9144

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS GORDHANDAS has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, our said client, free from all encumbrances, of all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises situate at Goregaon and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, trust, sale, under lease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Elgin Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims to the same if any, shall be considered as have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Sasti land or ground together with the hereditaments, messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Goregaon at Mauze Pahadi, Taluka Manad, Pot Tukdi Taluka Shasti, Zilla Thana, and in the Registration Sub district of Bandra, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 42 Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Road or way for common use for all the plot holders containing 10 Gunthas and beyond that partly the plots marked No. 2 and 4 on the plan, on or towards the West by the river; on or towards the North by plot marked No. 12 on the said plan and on or towards the South by plot marked No. 11, on the said plan, all forms part of the larger piece of land bearing Survey Nos. 129 and 143.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1920.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
9118 Purchaser's Attorneys

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE
Re: SALE OF AKOLA MILLS.

THE AKOLA and MID INDIA SPINNING WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, have sold to our clients Sir HUKAMCHAND and DALMIA COTTON and OIL MILLS, LIMITED, a Spinning and Weaving Mills at Akola and the sale was completed on 23rd February, 1920 and possession of the Mills has been duly taken and the Mills are now being worked by our clients.

The Registered Office of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Limited, is situated at 466/488, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, and all communications and inquiries should be made at that office to Messrs. Sir Hukamchand and Balkishandas and Co. who are the Secretaries Treasurers and Agents of the Company.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Limited. 9134

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted with Mr. NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court pending suit No. 2287 of 1919 in which Zulekhabai, widow of Haji Nurmahomed Ayub, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Kolsa Moholla, is the plaintiff and Aishabai, Mussa Ahmed, Ayub Abba and Halimabai are the defendants, by a consent order, dated the 9th day of October, 1919, for the purchase of the property hereunder mentioned. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, maintenance, charge, possession, maintenance, lien, partition, share easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and on the North side of the Eighth Kamatipura Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1655, Street No. 85, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4225, 4224, 4225, and 4936, New Nos. A 10780 to 10794 and 11165, Old Survey Nos. 1/3775, 2/3775, 3776, 3777, 3779 and New Survey No. 3/6805 and containing by admeasurement 283.5), two hundred and twenty-one and five-tenths square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the property of Benkati Narsoo, on the West by the Kamatipura Centre Road, on the North by the property of Sayaji Nagooji and on the South by the said Kamatipura Street.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9135

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 316 of 1920.

(1) THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, having its registered Office at 65, Apollo Street, within the Fort in Bombay, (2) GOPALJI MAKANJI VED, (3) CHUNILAL MAKANJI, both residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other shareholders of the Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company Limited except those who are defendants .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) VISHWANATH PARBHOORAM VAIDYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral Street, without the Fort in Bombay, (2) MOTILAL KANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral Street, without the Fort in Bombay, (3) CARSONDAS RAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Fort, (4) CARSONDAS JAMNADAS GHANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort, Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt on the 6th day of February, 1920, Notice is hereby given under Order 1 rule 8 of the Code of Civili Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the plaintiffs 2 and 3 abovenamed on behalf of themselves and other shareholders of the Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, Limited, except those who are the defendants praying:—

1. That the defendants may be restrained by injunction from acting on the resolution mentioned in the plaint.
2. That the defendants may be restrained by injunction from holding the meeting convened by the first defendant on the 10th February, 1920.
3. That it may be declared that ever taking the votes as counted by the Scrutineers and Chairman and having regard to the fact that a shareholder was present who had 10 votes but did not vote that the resolutions were not special resolutions.
4. That it may be declared that the counting of votes on improperly stamped proxies was wrong and dishonest.
5. That it may be declared that the counting of proxies of dead shareholders and proxies signed by persons other than shareholders on the register in the name of shareholders was wrong, dishonest and fraudulent.
6. That the plaintiff be given full and free inspection of all proxies tendered at the meeting.
7. That it may be declared in any event that the said resolutions are ultra vires of the plaintiff company and of the shareholders thereof.
8. That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 7th day of June, 1920.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of February, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

9107

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between MIA SAHEB ABDEALLI, MIA SAHEB SARAFALLI MULLA VALLIBHAI and BAI KULSAMBAI, daughter of Abdulhussein Ibrahimji Ararwalla and wife of Abdullabhai Sheikh Tyeballi under the name and style of M. A. MIA SAHEB SARAFALLI & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 24th day of February, 1920, by consent of the parties so far as concerns the said BAI KULSAMBAI who has retired from the firm.

All outgoings due to the late firm will be relieved by MIA SAHEB ABDEALLI, MIA SAHEB SARAFALLI MULLA VALLIBHAI who will continue to carry on the said business under the same name and style of M. A. MIA SAHEB SARAFALLI & Co., and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

Dated the 27th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.
Attorneys-at-Law,
123, Esplanade Road, 8976

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESSABHAI CHANDABHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 18, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura 14th Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square Yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4796, New No. 11145, Old Survey No. 4333 and New Survey No. 6538 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2219 and Street Nos. 141—143, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the sweepers passage, on the West by the said Kamatipura 14th Street, on the North by the property of Narsoo Saiboo and on the South by the property of Yankoo, Baloo.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZESHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9130

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHIMANLAL R. DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described, which he has contracted to purchase from Mr. JAGJIWAN UJAMSEY. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. 4931, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 9478, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1125, Street Nos. 22 and 24, all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Military Square Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by Medows Street, on the West by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the North by the property of the Armenian Church and on the South by Military Square Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jagjivan Ujamsey and his tenants.

Dated this 2nd March, 1920.

SHROFF & VACHHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9141

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MISTRI MEPA DOSSA, late of Kutch Hindu Inhabitant, who died at Survadi, Satara Zilla, on the 2nd day of July, 1919. ..... Deceased.

MISTRI JAIRAM RAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kathabazar, Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of JIVIBAI, the widow of the abovenamed deceased and of RUNCHHORD MEPA and PANCHAN MEPA, the two minor sons of the abovenamed deceased, who are under the age of 18 years and are residing with the said Jivibai their mother and natural guardian at Kutch ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of Feb. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of February, 1920.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys

9115

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAILJI ALIBHAI, ABDUL KARIM ALIBHAI and DAWOODBHAI ALIBHAI, trading in the name of Ismailji Alibhai & Brothers, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Pali, Kand Danda, Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,994 3/9 (two thousand nine hundred and ninety-four and three-ninths) square yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land prior to the recent survey bore Survey No. 180, Pot Nos. 7, 9, 4, 3, 8, 5, 2, 6 and 10 and Survey No. 181, Pot No. 1, and which now bears New Survey No. 240, Land Entry No. 3285 of Danda, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on or towards the East by a Dharband and the properties of D'Almeida and Doming DeCruz and also of the land lately of Jas Barges, on or towards the West by the land formerly of Adamji Bejonji Nalwalla and now of Furdunji Cowasji Kapadia and the land of Doming Abie and Antonie Barges, on or towards the South by the land lately of Gasper and now of Curselji Cooverji Mody and on or towards the North by a Dhurband and the land formerly of Antonie Barges then of Adamji Bejonji Nulwala and now of Furdunji Kawasji Kapadia, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 21 and 22.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9143

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRICUMLAL BHOGILAL PATEL and KARSONDAS BHOGILAL PATEL, who were working in the business of our clients, Messrs. LALDAS MAGANLAL & COMPANY, at Noor Mansions, Abdul Rehman Street, and also in Apollo Street, Fort, have ceased to have any interest in the said business of our clients as and from the first instant and the uplic are hereby requested not to deal with them as our clients' representatives, or otherwise as they have now no connection with our clients, Messrs. Laldas Maganlal and Company. The public are also requested to do their business and deal with our clients direct, and our clients shall not be responsible for any dealings that the public may have the abovenamed Tricumlal Bhogilal and Karsondas Bhogilal Patel monetary or otherwise.

DHARAMSI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 1st March, 1920. 9142

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS of our client Mr. PRAGJEE SOORJEE. Notice is hereby given that at a Sale held between the partners of the firm of Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee & Co., of Khand Bazar, Bombay, all the goods which were in stock in the said firm and its branches upcountry, except the goods which were purchased through Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in England and which had arrived by s. s. "City of Hankow", were purchased by our client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee. All the labels of the firm of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., which were the property of the said firm, were also purchased by our client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee. Our Client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee will carry on business under the name of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., at Khand Bazar and at the various branches of the old firm of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., up-country. the leases of which up-country places of business have also been acquired by our client.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of February, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Mr. Pragjee Soorjee.

9040

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed properties at Borivli, etc., regarding Suit No. 49 of 1915 (Chaturbhuj vs. Vithaldas and another), has been POSTPONED till sine die.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electric Table Fan, Fireproof Safe, Glassware, Platedware, etc. The property of A. Alexander, Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 44/46 (opposite Messrs. Liptop's Ltd.), at Apollo Street, Fort, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, artistic mirrored sideboard, rich drawing room suite, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by Gerrard Adam, easy chairs, electric table fan, screens, silk curtains, fancy teapoys, fire-proof safe, flower pots, glassware, platedware, etc.

The property of A. Alexander, Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF FORD MOTOR CARS.

By order of the Indentor and on account and at the defaulting purchaser Messrs RICHARD & CO. will sell by public auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), a consignment just arrived, of 6 Ford 5 starter Touring motor cars, in lot of one. Standard Ford delivery.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHUNDARWADA STREET OTHERWISE CALLED DUKHNI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Bhunderwada Street otherwise called Dukhni Moholla of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 126 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 447-448, New Survey No. 7718, Old Survey No. 4847 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 7502 and Street No. 195 and bonded on the East by a sweeperus passage, on the West by Bhunderwala Street, on the North by the public passage and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Vendor's Attorneys at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Under instructions of Lt.-Capt. G. H. Best, Storekeeper, Combined Labour Depot, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Terminus, in the compound of the combined Labour Depot:—

A large lot of unclaimed goods such as warm coats, flannel shirts, warm pyjamas, mosquito nets, woolen comforters, flannel vests, socks, K. D. Shorts, balaclava caps, flannel drawers, kammlies, warm trousers, jerseys, khaki paggaries, K. D. Shirks, kit bags, pairs puttes, woolen and cotton blankets, ankle boots, leather belts, woolen mufflers, pairs mattress, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

2 leather trunks, one electric fan and one paper cabinet, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 motor cycle wicker side car with attachments.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of The Bombay Commercial Company:—

11 drums Bleaching Powder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the building situate at the junction of Bazar Gate Street and Manordas Street, Fort, acquired from the Trustees of the Bhitia Mitra Mandal:—

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row and Rope Walk Street, Fort, near P. and O. Co.'s office.

The building materials of house No. 29-1-3 and Ward No. 1174 and 1177 for removal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET, FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Kilachand Devchand and his wife, Bai Lahrbai alias Kessavbai, the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, 1918, and made between Valubdas Shivji and others of the 1st part, Laxmibai, widow of Ebji Umersey and others of the 2nd part and the Mortgages of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th March, 1920, at 4-30 (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements chawls, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street, formerly known as Shamji Hussaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of part of Dariathan Bhatia Punch, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchordji Maharaj and on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagors and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2227 and by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1628 and Street Nos. 98-102.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdhurlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 1000 BAGS HOUSEHOLD ATTA OF THE GANGES FLOUR MILL OF CAWNPORE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vadi Bunder Goods Sheds No. 5-6 and 7 by order of Govindprasad Potdar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Khemchand Chhaganlal.

1000 bags of household Atta of the Ganges Flour Mill of Cawnpore each of 196 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE NARAYAN DABHOLKAR ROAD MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th March at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Farrera and Dewan Attorneys for Sheth Vithlal Purushotamdas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sir Vasanji Tricamji, Kt., under power of sale obtained in an Indenture dated 15th April 1918, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Narayan Dabholker Road, Malabar Hill on the Island of Bombay without the fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8272 sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old No. 30 and 30 New Nos. 16361—16366 old survey Nos. 26—26—28 and new survey Nos. 7218, 7219 and bounded on the east by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji on the West by the seashore on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vassanji and on the South partly by the Narayan Dabholker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormasji Navroji Cooper and now belonging to Meheralli Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3343 (1) and 3343, (2), 3344, and street No. 1 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagee.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to the said Messrs. Daphtary Farrera and Dewan at their offices at Medows Street or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES TOXTILE SHIRTINGS AND 25 BALES KHAKI DRILES ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On TUESDAY, the 9th March at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the Old Army clothing Factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales of the Indian Munitions Board:—

5 Bales White Shirtings about 5,000 yds.
5 Bales Khaki Drills about 5,000 yds.
20 Bales Khaki Drills about 20,000 yds.

The above goods can be seen at the Old Army Clothing Factory premises at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES BOTAD COTTON

On SATURDAY, 6th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Bradbury Lines godown No. 3 at Colaba by order of Messrs M. Nagarseth Sons and on account at the risk of Messrs. Sobhgcham Shantilol.

66 Bales Botad Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 TONS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. A. Jaffermahomed & Coy. at their Pedler at the Khund Bazar and on account and at the risk of Seth Umer Haji Adam (the manager of Seth Haji Jaturea Haji Ahmed Patel.

EX. S. S. "SIKH."

150 Tons White Java Sugar Mark K.S.K. Bombay.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.

LOST
LOST
LOST

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

LONESOME LUKE COMIC.

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.

The Cruel Stepmother

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
THE
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at
The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
(Wednesday, 3rd March, 1920, at 8 p.m. S.T.)
Sangit] **MRIGHHAKATIK** [Acts 7
(Saturday, 6th March 1920, at 8 p.m. S.T.)
Sunday, 7th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **EKACH PYALA** [Acts 5

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nanshankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Maurice E. Bandman
By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD
PRESENTS
Jack Waller's
POPULAR ATTRACTION.

On their Minds

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
for a Positive Farewell Season.
TO-NIGHT
PROGRAMME No. 2
COMPLETE CHANGE
Featuring
"THE WHIP,"
Including the great Race Course Scene
and
"THE OLD AND THE NEW,"
&c. &c.
New Scenery and New Costumes.
Friday, March 5th
PROGRAMME No
Plan at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. After 7 p.m. plan for To-night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by telephone No. 283 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
Matinee On Saturday at 5 O'Clock.
Farewell Performance Sunday at 9-30 p.m.
FURTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
R. B. Salisbury
and
"The Quaints"
AS PLAYED BY THEM BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN, AND FOR OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES AT—WYNDHAM'S, STRAND, GARRICK, VAUDEVILLE, COLISEUM CRITERION, ALHAMBRA AND EMPIRE THEATRES, LONDON.
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.
The six Reel Photo Play
"Once to Every Man."
An extraordinary Photo Dramatic version of Larry Evans' Novel.
Opportunity comes "Once to Every Man": If you pass it by, your whole future may be doomed. See the unusual opportunity that came to Jacp Sherrill in "Once to Every Man."
A Delightful Entertainment!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE

BALLET AT THE EMPIRE

Grand Display of Dancing and

BALLET

Arranged by Miss Shackell
Under the distinguished
patronage of

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd

in aid of the

Children's Welfare Organization

Wednesday March 3rd 5-30 p.m.
Thursday „ 4th 9-30 p.m.

Tickets—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 each.

Plan and particulars at office of Messrs. Rose & Co.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 8-15 & 10 p. m. only

"A Satanic Rhapsody"
"A Satanic Rhapsody"

Featuring the Celebrated Italian Actress

Lydia Borelli

The story of an old woman who makes a bargain with Satan to regain her youth, and is finally claimed as his victim.

"Flying with the Marines"
"Flying with the Marines"

Unique Aviation Pictures taken by special permission of the U. S. A. Navy Department.

Also

"Bobbey the Flunkey"

and

Pathe's Gazette

COMMENCING 6th MAACH.

"A Dog Life"

The Second Million Dollar Charlie Chaplin

with his million-dollar waddle, his abbreviated apology of a moustache, his heaven aspiring Derby, and his all-bamboo walking stick and his thoroughbred mongrel.

LAUGH and the World will laugh with you and Charlie Chaplin.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"ONE WEEK"

A Story of a Wager.

The Stake was a Woman's Future. The time in which it could be won was

ONE WEEK

The Story is very spicy without being vulgar; the acting is perfect; the whole production is

A Masterpiece in Cinema Art.

The three central characters are:—A Woman of Magnetic influence; a financial magnate lover, and a dogmatic puritan who expects all mankind to conform to his narrow conventions.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

SIXTH WEEK

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Prize Shows on Thursday and Friday at 3-30 and 5 p.m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

Still Booming On With Might and Main!

Public Enthusiasm not abated an iota!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present to-night

"CLEOPATRA"

Just now the one central attraction for the Cinema-loving Population of the City; The High and the Low, the Rich and the Poor, the Cultured and the Ignorant,—all alike,—flock in amazing throngs, this Week, to the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

to witness the greatest soul-elevating Living Picture of the **Present Age**, of one of the greatest Soul-appealing Episodes of Ancient History.

"CLEOPATRA"

William Fox's Wonder Photo-drama, has set the Civilised World a-thinking about the potentialities of the Celluloid strip to revive the buried Past—

"CLEOPATRA"

The Immensely Marvellous Achievement on the Screen, the breathless Panorama of remote ages, the tremendous Spectacle of Barbaric pre-Christianity Splendour—Starring the beautiful **Theda Bara.**

Is attracting Youth and Old Age—Bureaucracy and Democracy—Opulence and Poverty—Celebrity and Obscurity—Culture and Illiteracy, to the most popular and the most central Cinema Mahal of Bombay, the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

A Comedy and a Scenic (coloured) Film in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Expectancy

Better than disappointment Wait and watch

FOR

Patankar, Friends & Co.'s

Coming New Production

'SHAKUNTALA'

or

"The Lost Ring"

No pains have been spared to visualise all the seductive charm and embelishments that have made the work of the immortal poet "**KALIDAS**" a dream come true.

Book to-day to avoid disappointment directly with

Patankar, Friends & Co.,

257, Nagdevie Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

Cinema Majestic

THIS WEEK **THIS WEEK**

A Danish Thriller in 6 Acts

A Fight for Justice
A Fight for Justice

FROM FRIDAY THE 5th MARCH

An Indian Mythological production.

Jalandhara-Vrinda

LOCK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

Shellar's Royal Circus

Behind Charni Road Station, on the sea front.

100 Animals.] and **[30 Artists**

All trained to perfection.

For 15 Days Only!!

The Biggest Show in Bombay

Opening Wednesday, 3rd March, 1920

THE ONLY SHOW THAT GIVES YOU

20 Items at each performance & all Tip Top numbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.

'The Light Unseen'
'The Light Unseen'

Charming Story of Love in Darknes which features the famous Cinema Star—

MARION LEONARD

A Tale of Love's Great Sacrifice.

GRIPPING AND PATHETIC.

Is there any sacrifice too great for love to make?

TH FILM SAYS 'NO"

The man was blind. The girl saw through eyes of love. She sacrificed her life's happiness that he might see.

"THE LIGHT UNSEEN."

One of the most absorbing film novels that has ever been produced.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb 27th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	27.78
March	27.13
April	26.69
May	—
June	26.45
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	23.43
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	22.85
Jan.	22.30

Prices taken at 15-15 p.m. nearest actual values.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 27th

L.G.	Bengal	Good	—	—	16.82
"	"	Fully Good	—	—	17.57
"	"	Fine	—	—	18.07
"	No. 1 Oomra	Good	—	—	20.84
"	"	Fully Good	—	—	21.60
"	"	Fine	—	—	22.10
"	Broach	Good	—	—	24.10
"	"	Fully Good	—	—	24.35
"	"	Fine	—	—	24.60
"	Scinde	Good	—	—	17.04
"	"	Fully Good	—	—	17.74
"	"	Fine	—	—	18.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb 27th

					Bales.
Total Actual Export	—	—	—	—	18,000
" Forwarded	—	—	—	—	168,000
" Imports	—	—	—	—	143,000
" Stock	—	—	—	—	1,116,000
Actual Weekly Sales	—	—	—	—	28,000
Water Twist	—	—	—	—	5
Printers Cloth	—	—	—	—	125

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 26th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£:	£
Total Bullion	—	119,469,000	Inc. 1,919,000
Public Deposits	—	17,200,000	Dec. 9,000,000
Other do.	—	172,880,000	Inc. 8,919,000
Govt. Securities	—	85,400,000	Dec. 1,000,000
Other do	—	90,700,000	Inc. 1,000,000
Notes and Gold	—	32,469,000	Dec. 900,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 26th

Bankers 3%	—	—	—	57 1/2
Gold Silver Spot	—	—	—	85 1/4
" 3 months bank	—	—	—	86 7/8

Rising Tone of Silver:— Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	—	—	5 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	—	—	Nominal.
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	—	—	6 3/4
" " " 4 "	—	—	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	—	—	4 1/4
" 7 days market loans	—	—	4 3/8
Consols 2½ %	—	—	40½
Rupee Paper 5%	—	—	72½
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loans	—	—	87½
Government Securities 5%	—	—	86½
Rs. On Bankers at Paris Francs	—	—	48.33

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	—	£84
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	£129
National Bank of India Ltd.	—	£61

WAR LOANS:

London, Feb. 26th

Funding Loan 4 %	—	—	—	—	£70½
Victory Loan 5 %	—	—	—	—	£81½
4 % Loan	—	—	—	—	£88 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Feb. 26th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—82 lbs. Nominal	—	—	51
Barletta Rumo—62 lbs.	—	—	51
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	—	—	51

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. London Paid	—	—	£56
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	—	—	£48
Dealt	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Quoted	—	—	£15
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-April Antwerp Paid	—	—	£52½ & 54

METALS.

English (at Selected Copper	—	—	£127
Standard Copper 3 M.S.	—	—	£122
Copper Brazilian	—	—	£107
Yellow Metal	—	—	18½
Japan Spelter	—	—	57

JAVA SUGARS.

No. White Java C & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	—	—	80
Do. Do. July Sellers	—	—	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	—	—	81/0
Do. Do. Aug-Sept. Sellers	—	—	82

Tone:—Quieter.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers		2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.		2/7½

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 2.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 498 for Fully Good Broach April-May, improved to Rs. 499 and declined to Rs. 496½, remaining steady for some time at Rs. 496/97. At 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 496. Later on the price again advanced to Rs. 499, declined to Rs. 497 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 498. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 497, advanced to Rs. 499, and closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry by exporters and mills.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

					Rs
Fully Good Broach	—	—	—	April-May	494
Fully Good Bengals	—	—	—	Mar.	393
" "	—	—	—	May.	326
Fine Oomras	—	—	—	March	467
Fine Oomras	—	—	—	May.	416

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 2ND MAR 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	March	—	399
" " "	—	May	—	338
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	April-May	—	407
Fine Mid Oomras	—	March	—	469
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	May	—	416

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	—	330	310	290	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab.	—	310	310	290	"
M. G. Oomras No 3	440	400	395	—	"
M G. Central P. No. 1	490	470	435	—	"
M G. Central No. 2	470	455	420	—	"
	—	—	—	—	"
	—	—	—	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Mar. 1920

Cotton	—	—	—	4,160 Bale.
Wheat	—	—	—	8,000 Qrtrs.
Linseed	—	—	—	0 "
Rape etc	—	—	—	2,207 "
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	1,605 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	1 241 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	668 "
Rice	—	—	—	49,100 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	1,150 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	12,891 "
Mowraseed	—	—	—	Nil
Gram	—	—	—	704 "
Jowar	—	—	—	1,124 "
Maize	—	—	—	Nil
Parley	—	—	—	Nil
Barjee	—	—	—	5,273 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 2.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/7.
D. D. on London 2/7 1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/7 1/4.
D. D. buying London 2/7 15/16.
D. D. on France 580.
Credit 3 Msd/a 655.
T. T. on Japan 103.
60 Days sight 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was firm owing to favourable Budget.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,200, By. Cotton 1,190, By. Dyeing 1,705, By. Uniteds 2,450, Central India 4,085, Century 1,140, Crescent 597/7, Colaba 3,000, Coorla 2,000, Currimbhoy 1,075, David 1,490, Fazulbhoy 1,615, Finlay 1,220, Ind. Malwa 590, Kastoorchand 2,100 N, Kohinoor 3,640, Madhowji 3,400, New Great 910, New City 3,400, Pearls 1,140, Shapurji 420, Simplex 1,190, Swadeshi 4,200, Swan 1,310, Andhra Valley 800, Alcock 1,420, By. Burma 815 xd., By. Tramway 1,050 xr., By. Steam 550, Bt. Burma Petrol 23, Bundi 59, Shivarjpur 37, Indian Cement 615 N, Katni Ord. 330, Katni Defl. 1,725N, Tata Ord. 200, Tata Defd. 1,065, Tata Bank 53, Tata Oil 520, Tata Hydro 1,220, New India Insurance 33pr, Scindia Steam 22pr.

CHEMICALS,

March 2.

The general tone of the market is quiet with nothing worth arresting attention. Bleaching Powder has materially eased, and the ready quotations have sagged to nearly Rs. 40 per cwt, Japanese Bleaching Powder has been offered at Rs. 33/34 per cwt. c.i.f., Bombay, whereas, English Bleaching also has been very recently offered by a few indenting firm at nearly £35 per ton c.i.f., Bombay, which comes to nearly Rs. 17/18 per cwt., owing to the high rate of Exchange which is at present favourable to the importers. Hence, English qualities continues more in demand owing to the better quality and favourable quotations.

Bichromate of Potash in large drums is quoted at nearly Rs. 80/90 per cwt. A few consignments are very shortly expected to arrive. Epsom Salt is quoted at Rs. 15/16 per bag of 2 cwts., Sodium Sulphide and Zinc Chloride have undergone little fluctuations worth mentioning.

Among sizing starches, Sago is almost steady, and is offered at Rs. 14/15 per cwt. Farina is slightly dull, and the quotations vary from Rs. 16 to 19 as per the superiority of the stuff.

The quotations are as follows:—

English Bleaching—Rs. 40/50; Jap. Bleaching Powder Rs. 35/45; Bichromate of Potash Rs. 80/90; Caustic Soda Rs. 20/22; Sodium Sulphide Rs. 15/20; Zinc Chloride Rs. 15/20; Turkey red oil (50 per cent.) Rs. 30; Glauber Salt Rs. 5; Epsom Salt Rs. 7; Sago Rs. 14/15; Farina Rs. 17/19; China Clay Rs. 120/130.

The O. S. K. steamer Java-maru left Durban on the 24th Feb., for Bombay and is due here on 15th March.

The O. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru left Kobe on the 25th Feb., for Bombay via usual ports.

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PROF. JAMES'.

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Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
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B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

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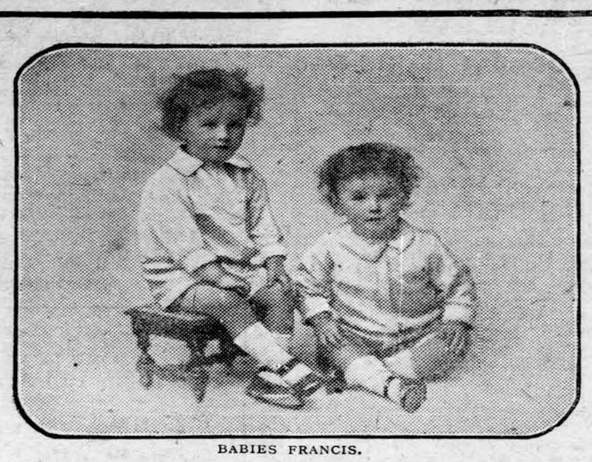

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"The Talk of the Neighbourhood"

Dear Sirs, Wallingford, Berkshire.

I think it is only right to let you know how my two boys (twins) have thrived on your food. They are the talk of the neighbourhood for their size and strength. At 18 months they both weighed considerably over two stone. They still continue to take Virol after each meal.

I take Virol myself when I am run down, as I find it very beneficial. It was also prescribed for me at the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, where they always have it "on Tap."

Yours faithfully, C. FRANCIS.

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HUNTER ENQUIRY.

NEITHER INDEPENDENT NOR IMPARTIAL.

The following letter appears in the "DAILY NEWS" of London:—

Sir,—Having just returned from Lahore and Amritsar, I understand that people in this country are looking to Lord Hunter's Commission to arrive at a judicial finding upon which the future action of the British Government may properly be based.

May I expose this fallacy, which it probably suits the Government of India to encourage? Lord Hunter's Commission is not a Royal Commission having power to summon evidence and to administer the oath. The result is that its proceedings merely consist of a record of statements made by people put forward by the Government of India. With very few and unimportant exceptions these statements have been made by Government officials, civil and military. Neither is it true that LORD HUNTER'S Commission is conducting an independent and impartial inquiry. The Commission is appointed by the Indian Government and is to report to that Government. As the conduct of the Indian Government, and of the provincial Punjab Government in particular, is one of the most vital matters requiring explanation, can it be supposed that this Commission, the members of which were selected by the Indian Government, can possibly feel itself independent in criticising that Government's policy and conduct?

I cast no reflection upon the personnel of the Commission, who from the nature of the case are placed in a position in which they can be neither independent nor impartial. It is not difficult to see why a Royal Commission to report to the Secretary of State and through him to Parliament was not appointed. The appointment of a Royal Commission might have been regarded as an act on the part of the British Government showing a want of confidence in the Indian Government; and the policy seems to have been directed to avoiding at all costs the risk of a finding of a Royal Commission adverse to the Indian Government.

R. C. REGINALD NEVILL,
25, Victoria-street, Westminster, S. W.

THE TERROR IN INDIA.

The "DAILY NEWS" writes:—The official account of the Punjab disturbances and the Amritsar massacre confirms generally, with certain new details, the story as we have heard it, and the net effect of it is rather to increase than to diminish the responsibility of the Government of India for what happened. That is an aspect of this matter which canot be ignored. It is no part of the business of Lord Hunter's Commission to press it home, as was pointed out by Mr. Nevill in his letter in our columns yesterday; but it is Parliament's business, and it cannot be evaded without disgrace. The immediate question raised by the issue of this report is smaller, but not less urgent. The Amritsar affair took place on April 13; it was not till the middle of December that the British public heard that three or four hundred people had been killed and hundreds of others wounded by British troops firing on a crowd which had received no warning to disperse; and Mr. Montagu stated subsequently that he had not heard of the slaughter till he read of it in the newspapers. Mr. Montagu unfortunately is now ill. But manifestly a situation in which it is possible for several hundred people to be killed in India by the command of a British officer without the Secretary of State for India knowing anything about it for eight months cannot be allowed to continue. It reduces the real responsibility of the British Parliament and the Imperial Government for good administration in India to the shadow of a name.

HUMOURS OF LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Thanks to the tenacity of the Hon. Mr. Patel, the Bill to legalise intercaste marriages of Hindus is now to be moved in the current sessions of the Indian Legislative Council for being referred to the Select Committee. The present position is, to say the least, humorous (except probably to the sufferer) and requires humorous somersaults to deal with it. Under the Hindu Law a marriage between a Brahimin male and a Maratha female is illegal and the issue of such marriage is illegitimate. If they want to save their marriage from illegality they have to declare (under the Special Marriage Act) that they are not Hindus, and they have to deprive their issue of Hinduism for making them legitimate. Is that anything short of an outrage? What have the couple done to deprive themselves of their right to be called Hindus? Each caste may say the issues belong to neither caste, but what power have they to say that neither the issue nor the couple are any more Hindus? Change this position a little and take the case of illicit relationship. A Brahmin man keeps a Kunbi woman; he can openly keep her and indeed pride in keeping her (that is the worth of Hindu Society). He remains a Brahmin and, if a priest, can perform religious rites. The issue of the illicit relationship as well as the mother remain Hindus. Nay, the mother does not even deprive herself of her caste and the issues remain members of that caste though a little contempred. Is that not even more outrageous? And the Hindu Society tolerates it.

Now, look at the somersaults. A gentleman named Mr. Gopalrao Guttikar desired to marry one Sundarabai of a different caste, aged 19, with her mother's consent. On Friday the 20th February the couple registered their marriage under the Special Marriage Act where they had to sign a declaration to the effect that they were not Hindus. The mother, however, would not be satisfied. She insisted on a marriage with Vedic rites. Thanks to the redoubtable champion of Hinduism, Mr. G. B. Vaidya, they were initiated into Hinduism on the 21st in the evening and married by him on the 22nd according to regular Hindu ritual acts. The mother was then satisfied that her daughter was really married. Cases of this kind bring out the comment that law is a "hass."

Both the outrage and the somersaults will disappear if the Hon'. Mr. Patel's Bill (with some additions) passes into law. Hindus will remain Hindus,

Yours etc,
P, R, LELE,

In the men's handicap singles in the Tennis Tournament of the Bombay Gymkhana, Preston beat Sisson, 6—3 6—2, and Anstey beat Fletcher 6—1, 8—6 6—2.

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Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite
[illegible]ate Green Powder
[illegible]arine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Extra Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2R Extra, B Extra, 2B Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra
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Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
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Safranine 8S, BS Conc., RPF, PF Conc., G, G Conc.
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

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Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc. RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G, R,
Thionone Brown R, Conc., 2R Conc
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R, G.
Thionone G[illegible] 2G, 5G
Thionone Indi[illegible]
Thionone Isa[illegible]line

Thionone Khaki G[illegible]
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black [illegible]
Thionone Yellow G, R

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Alizarine Red 5W Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BN Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, 12B, 8.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste, GF[illegible] Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta S
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R, 6R, GG, GGO Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diamine Fast Yellow E
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow [illegible]
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown E
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black S

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

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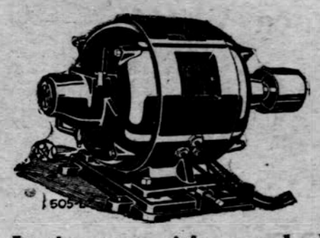

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RICE CONTROL SCANDAL.

BURMA MERCHANTS' STRONG PROTEST.

UNJUST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The following is a copy of a telegram from the Honorary Secretary, Burma Rice Merchants' Association, Rangoon, dated the 26th February, 1920, to the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association :—

A mass meeting of the Burma Rice Merchants' Association was held on Wednesday, the 25th February 1920, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously :—

"That this meeting of the Burma Rice Merchants' Association representing almost all the rice merchants of Bombay and Burma is of opinion htat there is absolutely no reason whatsoever to continue the Rice Control this year as far as India is concerned beyond fixing and allotting a certain maximum quantity that may be shiped to India and this Association holds that the recent labour troubles in India would have been averted if the Rice Control had ceased by the end of December last.

That this Association is ever ready and willing to co-operate with the Government in keeping down the prices for the benefit of the millions of the poor Indian consumers but this Association protests against manoeuvring a system of rice monopoly for profiteering under the paradoxical excuse of Control of Prices for the benefit of the consumers.

That this Association emphatically protests against the wholesale confiscation of their hereditary and long standing birthrights of exporting rice to Bombay, Colombo, Madras and other Indian ports under the guise of Rice Control and conferring the same rights of the European Millers who hardly if ever shipped rice heretofore to the Indian ports and on three Indian favoured merchants, two of whom were so long mainly shipping rice as Commission Agents on account of their constituents and the third has taken to rice trade for the first time only on account of the profits of the Rice Monopoly.

That this Monopoly conferred on few merchants excluding hundreds of Regular Shippers of Rice is a direct and defiant violation of our vested rights and of the principles of Free Trade always advocated by the British economists and the British Government and frustrates the very object of the Control which was meant to benefit the consumers by controlling the prices and the profits.

That this bar and disqualification of the members of this Association from exporting rice to their own Mother Country and transferring the trade practically to the European Millers who had so long confined their shipping to the European and Colonial and Foreign Ports is most arbitrary unBritish unfair and intolerable being in violation of the promises made in 1858 and 1908 by Royal Proclamations of equal treatment irrespective of creed or colour and that it has actually caused a grave ill-feeling and deep discontent amongst the Indian rice dealers and thousands of their employees.

That this Association does not for a moment grumble fair competition with the present Monopolists in the Indian Ports but most emphatically protests against the unjust racial and tyrranical exclusion of the Loyal Indian subjects from the freedom of trading in their own ports.

That this Association well appreciates and approves of the most impartial system of distributing licenses by the Director of Civil Supplies of Calcutta to all the Rice Shippers without any fears prior to introduction of control and this Association urges that the same system be adopted by the Director of Civil Supplies in Bombay, Madras and other ports.

That this Association authorises its Secretaries to sign the Memorial to the Viceroy and to the Commissioner of Food Supplies Delhi and to send the copies of these Resolutions to the Directors of Civil Supplies, Madras and Bombay to the Lieut.-Governor of Burma the Governor of Bombay and Madras to the Secretary of States for India to Lord Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Sarma and Rice Commissioner Burma and others and to the Press. Memorial follows by post. Association telegraphic address: Burrimasso.

(Sd.) Honorary Secretary, Burma Rice Merchants' Association."

RICE CONTROL SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although there have been several complaints from the public and through your columns about the food "Control" system the Government have yet paid no heed to them. But now the Bombay Corporation's Prices Committee have submitted their Report and it is being discussed by the Corporators. From the report the public can easily make out how far the "Control" has proved a success or rather the failures it has been at times we have to pay 60 per cent. over the actual "control" price to obtain rice for consumption. At present monopoly rests with certain merchants who are given licenses. But it is all favouritism. They distributed the licenses, among their own men, and merchants, like me, with honest motives to help the poor by selling rice at a very little profit or at cost price, cannot not get license. The press and the public should not leave the question here. Some sympathetic non-official member of the Council, should demand an explanation for all these things and urge the Government to appoint a disinterested Committee to go into details by going through the books of all these merchants, who enjoy the monopoly and find out how much profit they have been making. At the same time they should take evidence from the big Rice Merchants, who were not given licenses and also from the public. Even to-day rice is not sold at Controller's rate and one has to pay 25 per cent to 60 per cent. over it before one can get rice. The public have every right to demand an explanation.

As long as these licensed monopolists are left alone, the rice will never be sold at the Controller's rate. If one or two men are caught and taken to the Court, I am quite sure the truth would come out. When Mr. Dadiba was taken to the Court, the public came to know the real state of affairs regarding the "Control" system.

Last year Government had published a note that from ten thousand tons or lakh and thirty-four thousand bags of rice are missing. How? Who is responsible for this such a state of things gives room for great suspicion. At that time rice was being sold at the rate of Rs. 5 more than the Controller's rate. Government is keeping quiet over such matters, without making any investigation. It is my sincere appeal to the Government of Sir George Lloyd that an impartial Commission should be appointed to enquire into the Control system. To you, Mr. Editor, I also appeal to raise your voice in the interests of the public. If there is real "Control" and not the sham one Government would greatly profit as it will swell the revenues to be derived from Income tax and Super-tax At present the profits benefit neither the Government nor the poor. The whole profit goes to the pockets of the merciless profiteers.

The "Control" has been in existence for the last two years, for the socalled benefit of the poor. But are the poor really benefited? I, for one, do not oppose control in Burma, but the Rules and Regulations are not properly framed there. Generally the Rice-crop in Burmah amounts to 25 lakhs tons; but this year it is only 17 lakhs tons. There are always demands from Europe, Japan, Java China and other foreign countries for the same. If there was not control in Burmah, I am quite sure this rice would be bought at a high price by the foreigners and naturally the price in India would go very high. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be a check over the crop in Burmah in the following ways :—

(1) There should not be an export of more than 3 lakhs of tons from Burmah. But Rice should be supplied to such countries only, which depend entirely upon Burmah..

(2) 14 lakhs of tons should be reserved for India alone; out of this 8 lakhs of tons must be brought or exported to Bombay.

(3) There should be no increase in rats after the rate is once fixed by the Controller in Burmah.

(4) The system of Monopoly should be done away with.

(5) There should be no favouritism.

(6) Licenses should be given to all those merchants who come with honest motives and who are already on the field, with some reputation;

(7) Guarantees should be taken and facilities should be given to the licensed importers (either by land or by Railways.

(8) The rate should be fixed by allowing a profit of only 4 annas to the merchant and such expenses as cost of storing, clearing, conveyance and establishment.

(9) A Board, consisting of five members should be appointed, that is, two from among the Rice merchants, two from the consuming public and one, the Director of Civil Supplies. The Board should watch the movements of the Control system and meet as often as possible. It should also look to the grievances of the public and remedy them.

(10) There should be no restrictions over the usual grain-dealers and they should be allowed to sell, as they were used to do in former days.

(11) Persons, who sell Rice at an higher price than the fixed rate, should be severely dealt with by law.

By adopting these methods, I am sure the price of rice would go down. The price of other grains is going down day by day, on account of non control over rice, the merchants would surely lower the price

There was the other day a rumour in the market, that the "Control" is removed and the price of gram in consequence went down by Rs. 10 per 20 maunds.

I give below a comparative list of prices obtaining in 1919 and 1920 :—

	Rate in 1920	Rate in 1919	Profit per bag	Losses per bag
Bajri	45	100	0	2
Jowari	40	80	0	2
Wheat (Khandva)	100	210	0	2
Wheat (Nasik)	85	200	0	2
Matt	55	90	0	2
Adad	70	110	0	2
Mug (Delhi)	100	125	0	1
Mug (Cawnpur)	70	100	0	1
Gram	65	75	0	1
Wheat (Delhi)	70	75	0	1

Rice (Burmah) per bag in :—

1920—Rs. 15.

1919—Rs. 11-10.

And the profit per bag Re. 1-2. There are the facts I put before the public and Government for due consideration.

I have made the above suggestion on the strength of my own experience as a merchants of long-standing who has been watching the control system at work and how it is being abused to the detriment of the poor.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) LALJI PADAMSEY.

RELEASED DETENUES.

NO FEAR OF HARASSMENT FROM GOVT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March, 1.

The following press communique has been issued to-day in connection with the recent releases from detention and surveillance of a number of youths who had been restrained under the Regulation 3 of 1918, and the Defence of India Act :—

It has been represented to the local Governments that private employers, fearing harassment to themselves, are diffident about giving them employment. It is desirable, therefore, that the attitude of local Government should be made clear. It is the hope of the Governor-in-Council that these youths will speedily settle down to honest lives. The finding of regular and reputable work will conduce most speedily to this end, and the local Government helped and are helping in individual cases to secure employment. So long as these persons keep clear of revolutionary conspiracy, there is no intention of exercising surveillance over them. It is not appropriate that they should take up the profession of teaching, but there is no objection to their resuming their own studies.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUND.

MISS SHACKELL'S DANCING PUPILS BALLET.

To assist the Children's Welfare Fund, Miss Shackell, a lady who has hod considerable experience as a dancing mistress in various parts of India, organised an entertainment at the Empire Theatre last evening, in which many of her pupils took part. The display of dancing and ballet was under the patronage of her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd and on Thursday night, when the same display will take place at half past nine, her Excellency will be present.

We hardly know whom to congratulate the more—pupils or mistress for the exceedingly pretty and finished exhibition supplied. The work entailed must have been enormous and considering that three months ago the children did not know a dancing step, Miss Shackell has worked up very well. The dressing of the children was of a character, in which one saw the perfection of art and the stage was as prettily arranged as the dressing was picturesque. In addition, Mr. Edward Behr, who conducted a well balanced orchestra, afforded delightful pleasure and his orchestration of the dance music was in itself quite a feature of the charming entertainment.

There was a very large attendance and it is safe to predict as large an assembly this evening at half past five, while the booking for Thursday night is so great now that it will be a surprise to find a single vacant seat. In the first part of the programme, there were exhibitions of various dances. Leading off with National Dances there were true representations and if one were to vote on the most popular, the probability is that the Irish Dance by Angelica Giachetti and Myrtle Meyers would top the list with the French dance of Lulu F. Talyarkhan second. The following National Dances were seen :—

England—Maudie Linford and Nigel Pelham; Scotland—Sybil Roberts, Bhicoo Batlivala and Betty Sheard; Wales—Betty Garnett, Dorothy Bryning and Mary Anstey; Ireland—Angelica Giachetti, Myrtle Meyers; France—Lulu F. Talyarkhan; Italy—Phyllis Soundy, Stella Shellim and Sooni Batlivala; Holland—Roshan Vakil, Russi F. Talyarkhan and Zal Talyarkhan.

The Sword Dance by Bhicoo Batlivala was popular, while the Cymbal dance of Miss Fritchley was a fascinating display of easy grace. Little Laila Portlock and Angelica Giachetti, delighted those present, won a Gavotte, while Esme Haskell again showed her natural aptitude for dancing. Her movements for one so young were little short of poetic and the music to which she danced was well selected—Chopin's Prelude. The *finale* of the first was the Tambourine Dance, which was split up into two parties, Sybil Roberts, splet up into two parties, Sybil Roberts, Betty and Roda Garnett, Nanette Humphrey-Bishop, Maudie and Jimmy Linford, Dorothy Bryning, Myrtle Meyers, Alexandra Giachetti, Avi Lalkaka, Freany F. Talyarkhan, Phyllis Soundy, Nigel Pelham, Russi F. Talyarkhan, Lucy Geldart and Zal Talyarkhan taking part.

The second part was devoted to a Ballet entitled "The Butterflies' Ball" and a pretty story was established by the dancing, and those taking part were : Fairy Queen—Phyllis Soundy; Fairies—Betty Sheard, Maudie Linford, Mary Anstey, Betty and Rhoda Garnett, Alexandra Giachetti, Lucy Geldart and Isabel Dunkerley; Dew Drop—Esme Haskell; Butterflies—Lulu F. Talyarkhan, Stella Shellim, Thelma Robb, Florence David, Roshan Vakil, Dorothy Bryning, Sooni and Bhicoo Batlivala, Angelica Giachetti, Leila Row, Avi Lalkaka, Freany F. Talyarkhan, Laila Portlock, Nanette Humphrey-Bishop, Myrtle Meyers, Sybil Roberts, Edith Dunkerley, Iris Trowger, Lulu Lingacher and Nargiz Kapadia; Gnomes—Russi F. Talyarkhan, Nigel Pelham, Homi Batlivala, Zal Talyarkhan and Jimmy Linford.

Apart from the good to the fund, attendance at the Empire will be, lovers of art and grace are commended to see these clever children and witness the efforts of Miss Shackell.

RANGOON NEWS.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATION OF BURMA FROM INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 1.

A largely-attended Burmese meeting was held on Sunday, when resolutions were passed urging the separation of Burma from India, but advocating more far-reaching reforms than that proposed by Sir Reginald Craddock. The Indians in Rangoon disagree from the demand for separation and were not invited to the Sunday's meeting. The members of the returned Burmese Deputation to England were thanked for their services. Another Deputation will shortly proceed to England to press further the claims of Burma on Mr. Montagu and Parliament.

800 sovereigns and 400 gold dollars were seized on the steamer Hong Moh on Saturday in possession of Chinese seamen.

The Legislative Council has been summoned to meet on 13th March.

The Burma Rice Merchants' Association have passed a series of resolutions protesting against the working of Rice control, as infringing the vested interests of Indian exports for the benefit of European firms.

Hon. R. E. J. Holberton and Walter Cuchanan are Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Burma Chamber of Commerce, for the ensuing ear.

The local Government's orders on the finding of the Court of Enquiry into the grounding of the steamer Lama, in the Rangoon River, reverses the Court's verdict, and censures the pilot, Anderson who should regard himself as fortunate in escaping more serious punishment. The order says that the s. s. Lama would have grounded in any case because of the earlier mistakes made by the pilot who is paid not to make mistakes.

A big open air Fair called the Burma Day Fair which will continue for five or six days began to-day. The object is to raise funds for the expenses of the Burmese Deputation to England and propaganda work generally.

BANQUET AT PALANPUR.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is H. E. the Governor's speech at the banquet in Palanpur on 26th February :

Your Highness has just welcomed Lady Lloyd and myself in terms that are as generous as they are kindly and kindly as they are eloquent. We are, I can assure your Highness, not only enjoying our stay with you very fully but glad to be here for many reasons and yet the words of welcome from your Highness are really somewhat superfluous for your Highness has the rare gift of being a welcome in yourself to all who meet you and of radiating with a natural and old time courtesy a true spirit of hospitality.

Lady Lloyd and I were very disappointed not to be able to be here during the actual week of the festivities that were celebrated on the occasion of the wedding of your Highness's brother Nawabzada Yavar Husein Khan. The thousands of people who attended and the presence of so many of the leading Princes and Chiefs of India showed clearly the measure of the esteem and affection in which your Highness's house and person are held. But if we are a little late on the scene we still like to feel that we are taking some part in this memorable event and I take this opportunity of tendering to the Nawabzada Yavar Husein Khan my warmest congratulations and my most sincere wishes for his future happiness. I know of the gallant and able work which he carried out during the plague two years ago. I know also that it was largely due to his tact and self-sacrifice that the evacuation and re-occupation of the town was carried out thereby saving hundreds of lives.

Although I was not unfamiliar with the history of your Highness's house, I was interested to hear it just now from your own month—a more stirring vehicle perhaps than the secretariat archives. The story of Diwan Ghazni Khan is truly a romantic and eventuous one and your Highness may have a just pride that he was considered a great man by one of the greatest emperors and personalities in the records of history. But your Highness has not referred to yet another of your famous ancestors, namely, to Zorayar Khan who during the days of the mutiny gave valiant and loyal support to the Sircar. Times have changed since the days of Diwan Zorayar Khan and other duties and responsibilities fall upon you to-day. It is a regret to me that I had not the privilege of knowing his late Highness whose loyalty and devotion to the throne and whose kindly rule over his people are well known. His mantle has now fallen on your Highness's shoulders. During the years that you have been at the head of affairs you have largely reorganised the whole state. Under your direction not only has education made great strides but reforms in executive and judicial matters have been taken up. I would also mention two other great benefits extended to the people of Palanpur, perhaps the greatest boons that a ruler can give to his people, I refer to the increase of medical aid and dispensaries in the villages and also to the grant of occupancy rights giving the cultivator security of tenure and in consequence making it worth while for him himself to undertake improvements of a permanent character.

PALANPUR'S LOYALTY TO THRONE.

All this is an earnest of an auspicious and prosperous future for this ancient and distinguished State. I have referred so far only to its internal affairs. It is necessary for me to say a word as regards its external affairs. Palanpur has had and still holds an immutable policy of loyalty and devotion to the throne: throughout the war you gave generously for the prosecution of all war purposes and both materially and morally undertook as far as it was able its share of the burden of the Empire in its hour of difficulty and trouble. I know how bitter was the disappointment which your Highness suffered at being unable to go to the front: I know even after your convalescence you still desired to take your part in military service and since I have been here your Highness has pressed and urged your services upon me for the Frontier. It was only the refusal of that highly autocratic body known as the medical profession that prevented your achieving your ends.

Your Highness has alluded to the most gracious message of his Majesty the King-Emperor and to the policy which is about to be inaugurated as a result of that message. I sincerely pray that the future may not only be one of happiness and prosperity to all the peoples concerned but the ties which bind Indian princes and rulers may still further be strengthened.

For this State I can express no happier wish than that your Highness may continue to rule as you have begun. I envy you your task, your are young, you have a great history, you have the respect and affection of your people, and you have opportunity. What is more, you have, whenever you need them, good friends who will be your advisers and advisers who desire only to be your good friends. No man can ask for more. In conclusion let me wish to Palanpur State and to your Highness its ruler all prosperity, health and good fortune.

Colonel Merewether, ladies and gentlemen, I now give you the toast of our friend and host his Highness the Nawab of Palanpur.

Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy has given away a piece of land admeasuring one hundred thousand square yards from his estate at Goregaum, a village 18 miles distant from Bombay, for the construction of residential buildings for the poor and middle-class Parsis. The land, according to the current rate of land at Goregaum of Rs. 6 per square yard, in this worth six lakhs of rupees.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY NEMO.

SIMON'S CHOICE can win the Doncaster Plate in spite of his handicap, GIACOMI and SILVER SAINT ought to place.

BILLY BAWN, BUCKO and CRUSHED GLASS are three fast performers, who should dispute the Ayrshire Plate.

MARGREEN can win again the Rockhampton Plate, MY PATSEY, and MOTOR WRAP should satisfy place investors.

FERRY BOAT, on his hollow victory in the Turf Club Cup, has the Mahim Plate, at his mercy, VICTOR and DARTMOOR will place.

RARE FIND has found his form and piloted by Northmore he will hard to beat in the Elephanta Plate(FOUR ACES and SUMMERTON should place.

CENTRY, NEVERMIND and RUDDIGORE For the 1st Division of the Muscat Plate are tried performers

VERSHAN, BALANCE and RAJKUMAR are the three best candidates in the 2nd Division of the Muscat Plate.

NUSSER, should win the 3rd Div. hands down from ANDOLIS and WATERLOO.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

First Race at 2-50 p.m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Simon's Choice 9-12, Calder Vale 8-2, Giacomi 8-1, Thunder 8-1, Misri Lal 7-11, Silver Saint 7-9, Gunning 7-8, Cyanite 7-6, Treddle 7-2.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Little Trout 9-2, Gladiator 9-1, Belle Syme 9-1, Mimi 8-4, Symrex 8-1, Bucko 8-1, Crushed Glass 8-0 Brioche 7-12, Fire Finch 7-12, Billy Bawn 7-8, Johnnie H 7-5.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Nerissa 9-6, Margreen 8-12, My Patsey 8-10, Oregon Pine 8-8, Checkmate 8-8, Substance 8-6, Fair Trout 8-3, Gentle Saxon 8-1, Mynden Chief 7-10, Troop Leader 7-7, Motor Wrap 7-5, Sauterer 7-0, Partial Eclipse 6-7.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Red Cross 9-12, Dartmoor 9-5; Dictate 8-9, Mentor 8-8, Ferry Boat 8-5, Mandil 8-1, Dardanelles 7-11, Hakum 7-10, Good Morning 7-9 Shahzada 7-5, Victor 7-2.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (Round Course).

Resident 9-12, Warminster 9-0, Summerton 8-8, Bhookhri 8-5, Four Aces 8-5 Tit Bits 7-12 Peacemaker 7-10, Mechanic 7-7 Powder Puff 7-4 Aladdin 7-2, Beadmaker 7-2. Fare Find 6-11.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. (Div. I).

Lord Belmore 8-12, Berar 8-12, Ruddigore 8-12, Brazeo 812, Centry 8-11, Nevermind 8-11, Cummer 8-8, Duke 8-8 Darley 8-8, Ballista 8-8 Arhur 8-4, Arabian Prince 8-4, Faithful 8-0, White Eagle 8-0, Hawaad 8-0, Ayala 7-13, Dumra. 7-10.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distane 6 Furlongs 41 ycards (Div. II.)

Abood 8-12, Duke of Sparta 8-12, Dundas 8-12, Vudhia 8-12, Vershan 8-11 Ashroff 8-8, Arvil 8-8, Rajkumar 8-8, Desert Flower 8-8, Red Rose 8-4, Coronation 8-4, Velvet 8-4, Theara 8-4, Pamil 8-4, Kruzel, 8-0, Balance 7-10 Carlow 7-10.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards, (Div. III.)

Andolis 9-5, Harmless 8-12, Tunis 8-12, Dilawar 812, Indian 8-12, Sharaban 8-8 Nusser 8-8, Mariner 8-8, Lutchman 8-8, Ambush 8-8, Waterloo 8-7, Imkin 8-4, Milliner 8-4, Silvester 8-4, Highty Atom 8-0, Honeysuckls 7-10.

J. N. TATA'S JAYANTI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Rathestar Mundle celebrates to-morrow the birth anniversary of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. Verily, he was a great Indian. As a merchant, mill agent, capitalist, industrialist, nationalist and patron of learning, the late Mr. Tata had few equals in India.

(1) As a merchant, he extended his business and opened out branches in Europe, America, China and Japan. It was Mr. Tata that introduced the Japan Line of steamers in Bombay, which has now become so formidable and helpful in India.

(2) It was Mr. Tata who discouraged the pernicious practice of mill agents charging commission on the production of yarn, and showed the way for a sound and successful mill management, of which the Central India Mill at Nagpur is a splendid specimen.

(3) As a capitalist he was able and amiable. His knowledge of finance was great, and he could command European and American Capital with rare facility. His treatment to his men and his solicitude for their well-being were indeed remarkable.

(4) Further, Mr. Tata was the first Indian to start Iron and Steel Industry and the Hydro-Electric Scheme in India; and to-day we see the admirable Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Tata Hydraulic Works, which have proved the landmarks in the industrial regeneration of India.

(5) As a nationalist, Mr. Tata's work was very silent but substantial. He helped and helped liberally all national movements in this country, so much so that Sir P. M. Mehta and his colleagues could always count upon Mr. Tata for a generous support at all times.

(6) As a patron of learning, he will perhaps be best remembered. To-day in this land, there are scores of bright young men, well placed in life, who owe their rise to the timely help they received from the Tata Scholarships. But the work dearest to Mr. Tata was his Research Institute at Bangalore, which by the apathy of the Bureaucracy has so far moved at snail speed. But we hope that in the new era, it will discharge its sacred and responsible functions more efficiently and expeditiously.

Mr. Tata's sympathies were wide and his benefactions were catholic. And while we all admire his memorable work in Commerce, in Industry and in Education, we cannot all share his views on Proselytism.

Mr. J N. Tata is dead, but even his uncompleted works—thanks to the industry

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races : 10th Extra Meeting.

Steamer Devanha with Outward Mails of February 12 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY. March 3.

Public meeting to protest against anti-Islamic agitation, Mustanshah Tank, 9-30 p.m. (B.T.)

Corporation Dinner to Sir George Lloyd Corporation Hall, 7-30 p.m.

Annual Prize Gathering of the Vanita Vishram, Zaverbai Hall, Sandhurst Road 5-15 p.m.

J. N. Tata anniversary meeting at the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute, Rovelin St., 5.45 p.m. Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

FRIDAY, March 5.

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

Annual Gathering of Brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Muzaffarabad Hall, 5 p.m.

Last day of receiving Exhibits, at the Prince of Wales Museum, for the Childrens Welfare Exhibition.

Indian Press Day : Public Meeting at Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, March 8.

Opening day of the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales' Museum.

Domestice Occurrence.

DEATHS.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, Pleader, High Court and Author of "Useful Instructions" and other books died on Monday the 1st instant at his house at Gopipura Limdikui Surat.

DARUKHANAWALA—Shapurjee Bomanjee elder brother of Ardeshir Bomanjee Darukhanawala and brother-in-law of Ardeshir Framjee Darukhanawala died 2nd March, 1920. Address: Ardeshir Framjee Darukhanawala's Buncalow, Nesbit Lane, near Police Court, Mazagon, Bombay.

YOUNG

Mr. V. N. Naik, will expound President Wilson's "On Being Human" this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Muzhashala of the Prarthana Mandir.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for places in Alsace-Lorraine in the French Zone are sent via France at the same rates as for France.

MOSLEM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The members of the above Corps are requested to attend at Mustan Shah Tank at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) when the public meeting of the Mussalmans will be held to night.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All volunteers of the Moslem, Home Rule, Bombay Young and Deccan Volunteer Corps are required in Uniform to-night at 8 (B.T.) at the Mustan Talao, Nagpada to keep order at the public meeting of the local Mussalmans.

TO-DAY'S KHILAFAT MEETING.

At the public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay to be held at 9-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Mustan Shah's Tank His Highness Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., and Mahatma Gandhiji will be present. Maulana Shah Sulaiman Phulwari and Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan of Zamindar and other Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen will speak.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR KATHIWAR QUESTIONS.

A public meeting of all interested in the welfare of Kathiawar will be held to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Sir Hormusji Ardeshar Wadia will preside.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The following statement about the health of Bombay during the week ended 28th February, 1920, has been issued by the Health officer, Bombay Municipality :—

Compared with the preceding week, the total mortality 1,062 showed an increase of 52 deaths; the death-rate registered was 56.38. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 70 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 435 against 82 and 424, respectively in the previous week. 32 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia including 2 from the war Hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total number of deaths, 196 were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 33 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the City, the mortality for the city is reduced to 1,029 giving the death rate of 54.62.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,053 and the death-rate 55.90; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) mortality 763 and the death-rate 40.50.

Cholera was absent during the week; small-pox registered 25 attacks and 8 deaths and plague 15 attacks (including 2 imported) and 12 deaths; the number of live births registered during the week was 367 against 404 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 381 the average of the week during 1915-19.

The total mortality in Bombay on Monday was 137 as against 143 on the corresponding day last year and 136 in 1918. There were 9 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox on Monday.

"THE CITIZEN."

LIBERAL PARTY'S ORGAN IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March. 1.

It is understood that a number of members of the Liberal party in this presidency have resolved to start a new weekly called the "Citizen." It will be under the Committee of supervision including among others Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Dewan Bahadur, L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and G. A. Natesan. The paper will be under the editorship of Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Sastri who has been for a number of years the Assistant Editor of the "Hindu" and the brother of Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri.

and ability, perseverance and patriotism of his sons and partners—have fully blossomed forth, and their fruits are now available for all India. That we consider to be the best legacy and the best monument of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street,

Bombay, March 2.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 3rd March, 1920.

CAMPAIGN OF BIGOTRY.

"He was afraid the Mussalmans in India had still no idea of the terrible odds against which they had to work there (in England). So many old and new prejudices were raised that really if they were not convinced of the justice of the cause which was based on the legitimate and sacred principles of nationality, they should never have had the strength, moral and physical, to carry on their work in England." This, as will appear from the interview which we publish elsewhere, is the considered view of His Highness the Aga Khan, who has had unique opportunities of examining the trend of feeling and thought in England and whose judgment of men and affairs, formed as it is by a clear and cultured mind, is entitled to a wide and ready acceptance. The Aga Khan's view largely supplies the key to much that is now happening in England so far as the terms of peace with Turkey are concerned. What does this view amount to? This that, despite the Great War, there are many in England, even in the ranks of statesmen and publicists who have learnt little and forgotten nothing, to whom the East and her people are still a material for political domination and economic exploitation. The principles of nationality and self-determination are to be applied, according to them, to every people but the application of this principle is not to extend beyond the limits of Christian Europe. That, in short, is the meaning of what the Council of the All-India Moslem League rightly describes as the frenzied outburst of Christian bigotry in England against the Turks. It is gratifying that this campaign of bigotry has not triumphed and that the British Government have declared their determination to adhere to the solemn pledge given by the Premier.

Though the pernicious propaganda has been thwarted, so far as the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople is concerned, it has to be recognised that the old and new prejudices, of which the Aga Khan speaks are still potent in the counsels of European Powers. This may be seen in the ominous indications that the Premier gave regarding the ultimate character of the Turkish Peace Treaty. "When the peace terms are published," he declared, "there would be no friend of the Turk, if any were left who would not realise that he had been terribly punished for his follies and crimes." And the Premier proceeded to indicate what this terrible punishment would be: "He would be stripped of more than half his Empire; his capital would be under Allied guns; and he would be deprived of his Army, Navy and prestige. The guardianship of the Gate was important, as it affected the protection of minorities and Turkey would be deprived entirely of her guardianship. The forts would be dismantled and Turkey would have no troops anywhere within reach of the Gate." What is the ostensible ground of this peace of victors which will virtually wipe out independent, self-respecting Turkey out of existence? It is to be found in the description of Constantinople given by Sir Donald Maclean and endorsed by all the new crusaders. According to Sir Donald, Constantinople was "a cesspool of intrigue, a breeder of war and a source of massacres and horrors" and if the Turks were left there, it "would once again be a seat of world disturbance." And the Premier though he adhered to his pledge, endorsed this view of the Turk as the bandit and the assassin when he defended his action on the ground that the Turk could not, if he were in Constantinople, easily direct massacres.

Rank prejudice against and misrepresentation of a brave people was never carried to greater lengths than in the attempt to justify a policy of spoliation and injustice. No dispassionate attempt is made by responsible statesmen of Britain—whom Turkey always recognised as her friends—to tell the world why Constantinople was a cesspool of intrigue and a breeder of war. But if there are fair-minded critics of Turkey in Europe, they know that Turkey has in this respect been more the victim of the mutual jealousies of European Powers than a sinner herself. The truth is that, as the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali wrote last week, not merely has the Turk never been given a dog's chance of improving her administration, but the attitude of the British people towards Turkey has been determined by a false picture of the Turk depicted by missionaries, novelists and diplomats. "From the beginning of the last century," writes a writer in the "New Statesman," "a mass of incredibly ignorant and prejudiced literature has been produced by Christian writers on the subject of the Ottoman. The Press, inspired by that ancient father of lies, foreign policy, does what may be done to keep alive the anger (against the Turk). . . The tragedy of Smyrna is not known in England, incidents of the occupation of Anatolia are not known in England ("In 1919 the Greeks in the Smyrna district massacred Turks with some accompaniment of rape and loot. The Armenians murdered thousands of harmless Muslims during the Russian advance on Van, and to-day regular troops of the Armenian Republic are murdering unarmed Muslims in the north-east of Anatolia and massacring women and children in the mosques."—"Near East," January 22, 1920). . . These matters may not be divulged at the present time, I suppose." In this atmosphere of prejudice, suspicion and hate and bigotry, how is it possible to expect that while Turkey is punished, the punishment will not exceed beyond that demanded by the dictates of justice and magnanimity? There is no less pathos than right and statesmanship in the plea of the Aga Khan that "the unborn and future generations of a race like the Turks with their splendid qualities should not be for ever punished and handicapped on account of the mistakes of one particular Government or the misfortunes of one particular generation." It remains to be seen how far the Treaty with Turkey will be based on the mere principle of a division of spoil or how far the Turks will be treated, as the Aga Khan and the Moslems plead they should be treated, as justly and generously as any other race in the world, European or American, Christian or Jew or how far in the disposition of the Turkish Empire the principles of nationality and self-determination and the religious obligations of the Moslems and the demand of India, without whose help, as the Premier has acknowledged, Britain could not have conquered Turkey would be respected.

FUNDAMENTALLY UNACCEPTABLE.

The opinion contained in the memorandum recently submitted by Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Secretary of the Finance Department of the Government of India, on the report of of the Currency Committee, will be found by our readers to be in substantial agreement with the view we have repeatedly expressed on that subject in these columns. The very composition of the Committee, on which the interests of London banks were strongly represented but which had only one Indian to voice the opinion of the public of this country, was seriously objectionable, and the result of the investigations of that body is such as was to be expected. The Committee recorded what evidence it chose thousands of miles away from the country whose vital interests it was appointed to discuss; and Indian merchants, industrialists and economists were given no fair chance to place their views before it. We reiterate our emphatic opinion that the problem of Indian Currency and Exchange is not a subject on which foreign and official experts alone are competent to pronounce an authoritative judgment and which Indian men of affairs and economists are incapable of handling. And we go further and say that it is a problem which should have been investigated, studied and solved in India and by Indians with the help of outside experts where necessary. But the theory on which Government have, as a rule, acted in cases of such inquiries regarding Indian affairs has been that it is never safe to entrust the investigation of the most important questions affecting the interests of the people of this country to Indians. For the sake of mere show, they nominate one or two Indians to the investigating body, the majority of which, being out of touch and out of sympathy with the real needs and sentiments of India, have their own way all along the line and make recommendations that will not have the ghost of a chance of being approved by those most profoundly affected by them. The Committee or Commission, however honest, impartial and painstaking it may be, naturally feels disposed, under the circumstances, to explain away and defend the policy of Government it was appointed to examine and to make suggestions which are in conformity with it. The Government whose doings are thus defended, gratefully extol the work of investigation and adopt its conclusions; and in this process of mutual thanksgiving the people, who stand most to suffer or to benefit, are left out in the cold to make the best of the situation. This story of "Indian" commissions of inquiry, has been repeated in the case of the Currency Committee and it would have been a matter for surprise if the Indian public, represented by its Press and its Chambers of Commerce, had not boldly exposed the futility and the injustice of the whole procedure.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber places this consideration in the very forefront of its statement submitted to Government and observes that "nothing is more objectionable in principle or more galling in practice than the fact that vital decisions on Currency matters are taken in England by the Secretary of State under the advice of all interested parties and without the possibility of Indian opinion from Indian commercial circles penetrating to him." The Currency Committee has itself laid much store by public confidence as an indispensable factor in the success of Government's measures regarding Exchange and Currency but is inclined to minimise its importance in making recommendations which are calculated to work to the decided detriment of the people. We should have liked the Merchants' Chamber to have analysed further this aspect of public confidence and shown in what way it does or does not influence Government action. If one were to explore the evidence tendered before former Currency Committees, one would find questions and answers like the following:—"What do you think will be the effect of artificially raising the sterling value of the rupee on the mass of the Indian people? "Oh, the masses in India do not understand such matters at all. They will not mind the raising of the exchange so long as you do not alter the size, the weight and the form of the rupee." The fact that the detriment done to the people is not seen or directly felt, is no argument in favour of a currency policy which is not approved, in the best interests of the country, by those who understand these matters and hold strong views in connection with them. The plea that a popular grievance is not genuine because it is not appreciated and voiced by "the masses" and that an urgent reform is not necessary because it is not asked for by them, has been used *ad nauseam* and been exploded every time it has been put forward; and the Merchants' Chamber has done well in warning the Finance Department of the Government of India that "if the unanimous opinion of Indians in this regard is ignored it would give cause to grave discontent and disappointment amongst all classes of merchants and the Indian public in general."

The Chamber's memorandum contains only general criticisms of the main recommendations of the majority report of the Currency Committee and does not set out its views in detail with respect to the pronouncements made in it because it feels that the Committee's recommendations are fundamentally wrong and unacceptable. The Chamber approves of the line of reasoning adopted by Mr. Dalal in his minority report and would like Government to take action upon his minute of dissent. If this is not found possible, the Chamber is prepared to discuss with the Finance Member any action he contemplates taking in furtherance of the object all have in view, viz., improving and stabilizing the Indian Currency system on a sound basis. We urge on the Chamber to examine the majority report in detail, weighing all the arguments the Committee has advanced in favour of its recommendations and submit at an early date, to Government, concrete proposals as to the policy that should be appointed conformably to the needs and sentiments of the Indian public. It is true that the Chamber's views were submitted to the Committee and are before Government, and that they run on lines altogether different from those pursued by the Committee. But that does not do away with the necessity of a searching examination of the case the Currency Committee has made out and of a fresh formulation of proposals regarding what the Chamber feels to be the right and the proper course for Government to follow in the existing state of things. In the meanwhile, we welcome the Chamber's criticism of the recommendations of the Currency Committee touching the constitution and the location of the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves, the liquidation of the trade balance due to India by means of huge silver imports at high prices, the successive increases made in the rate of exchange, the compensation promised to exchange banks for their alleged losses and the proposed scheme for the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. Commenting on the Committee's recommendation about the location of the two reserves, the Chamber does not use unnecessarily hard language when it remarks that "it is monstrous that at this time there could be any serious dispute as to the desirability of keeping all the funds belonging to India inside the country, and of withdrawing, as far as possible, from the use and investment of these funds in England or in the Colonies, particularly in view of the unhappy results achieved so far." The sacrifices India made and the injury which she suffered during war in order to help England and the Allies to prosecute the struggle and which was accentuated by Government's policy of maintaining exchange at a heavy cost to the exchequer and serious inconvenience to trade, the Chamber truthfully remarks, would have been borne with dignity and courage if the country had been accorded a fair if not generous treatment by England and her financiers. The indictment of this aspect of Government's exchange policy contained in Mr. Dalal's minute, which it is impossible to improve upon; and the Merchants' Chamber pithily suggests, with reference to the obvious duty of the authorities when they were confronted with the difficulty of bringing into India the fund owed to it by Great Britain and other countries and accumulating in London, that they should have insisted upon England selling back to us the Indian Rupee Paper, the Indian Sterling Debt and the Railway Debt held by Englishmen. England did not mobilise Indian securities to stay the rise of exchange as she did under similar circumstances when dealing with the United States of America. Any national Government would have adopted this remedy and others of that nature to overcome its exchange troubles. But there lies the rub—the Indian Government is not a national Government and India's interests are subordinated to those of England. This is an old story and the Merchants' Chamber has demonstrated that Britain's "angle of vision" has not still materially changed. Self-interest first and India's interest afterwards, is even now a principle of England's and, therefore, of the Indian Government's attitude to the affairs of this country; and hence the persistent popular demand for real fiscal and economic control over the Indian administration to be exercised by the people of India.

Notes of the Day.

Sex Inequalities Abolished.

The suffragette movement has had sweeping victories through the spread of propitious war-ideas and those who once opposed it have now to sit on the stool of repentance. Mr. Asquith, at Paisley, apologised for his former opposition to the giving of votes to women, saying that he objected to the reform not because women were not good enough for votes, but because votes were not good enough for women. Women are at present entitled to occupy all professional and administrative offices in the United Kingdom. There is, we believe, a narrow margin of exceptions, one of which is that women are ineligible for the I. C. S. competition. Voting rights for women were conceded with the proviso that the minimum age of qualification was thirty instead of twenty, as in the case of men. The private Bill introduced by the Labour party was designed to enfranchise all women on the same qualifications as men. Parliament has unanimously passed the second reading of the Bill and its becoming law is a question only of time. The exact effect of women's votes and their tendency of support, whether Liberal of Conservative, cannot be judged without experience. Very possibly they will vote like men, without any pronounced sex-bias towards reform or reaction, the matter being one of private judgment. Millions of women have thus been enfranchised without a ripple of controversy. If the war had not intervened, the issue might have been left for more than one electoral fight.

Aerial Mails.

The last of the aerial mails in connection with the experimental service between Bombay and Karachi will, it is announced, leave this city on the 9th instant. The decision to discontinue the service, though regrettable, was inevitable, in view of the failure of the experiment from the financial point of view. There was not much to complain against the service itself. In view of the cost and risk involved, the charge of eight annas per letter could not be deemed too high. But, from the very beginning, it was plain that the public were not disposed to be over-enthusiastic over the experiment. Forty-eight lbs. on the first journey from Karachi and 13 lbs. on the second, offer very little inducement, indeed, to continue the experiment. It must be acknowledged, however, that the choice of the Bombay-Karachi line for the initial experiment was not a wise one. Bombay to Madras, or Bombay to Calcutta ought to have been the route selected, as there is always a very large volume of traffic between these centres, whereas facilities of communication between Karachi and Bombay being ample, both by sea and land, and the distance being only 700 miles or so, the public of these two cities could not be expected to enthuse over the additional facilities afforded by an aerial service. However, the aerial mail has come to stay with us, and sooner or later we shall have a network of these services in India as in other countries.

The Budget.

The Budget has been received by most journals with feelings of resignation. There has been no fresh taxation; military expenditure is to be run on a colossal scale; and the reshuffling of the Super-tax on large company profits is calculated to yield more revenue and show a more uniform incidence of actual burdens, than in the past year. We do not for a moment share the exuberant confidence with which Mr. Hailey surveyed the future. The reassuring feature of the Budget is the expansiveness of income, though no real effort has been or is intended to be made to secure that some part of the war fortunes is appropriated to the State; but much cannot be staked on it on the way of expenditure. If the revenue side of the Budget is not disappointing on the existing basis of taxation, the expenditure side calls for stringent scrutiny. Expenditure has not been well-regulated and for a pie of unforeseen economy there are two of buoyant prodigality. A contemporary in high concern solicits the provision of an alternative budget from the hands of critics. In the first place the Government of India are not keen on a scrutiny of the items of expenditure. They have declared themselves decidedly against the institution of Retrenchment Boards set up in England and proposed by Mr. Chanda. Secondly, it is high time for Britain to regard the military expenditure annually incurred by India as an Imperial burden whose benefit accrues to Britain in times of crisis and whose basis is determined not necessarily by the defence obligations of the country. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in his latest work, expresses the conviction that India will not have much to spare for internal amelioration till Britain takes over a legitimate share of the military institutions placed on Indian estimates. Thirdly, it is for administrators to devise schemes of expenditure equal to the capacity of a country. They do scant justice to themselves if they complain of criticism and demand constructive schemes, which it is for them to think out as in other countries with patriotic Governments. In the burden of revenue-yieldings, India is doing her share. The expenditure is ill-regulated, and even disastrous to those invited to receive the heritage of long waste.

Reverse Councils.

The commercial community is not satisfied with the Government of India's remedy to prevent speculation in Reverse Councils and do not think that the demand for a deposit of twenty per cent. of the amount applied for and the power summarily to reject any applications, which do not appear to Government to be quite *bona fide*, will alter the situation. If at all, a deposit of the entire amount applied for should be demanded, as suggested by both the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. On the other hand, the very arbitrariness of the power, with which Government have armed themselves to reject any applications, makes one suspicious of acquiescing in this heroic measure. Such a remedy is likely to fail in its efficacy, as there is the risk involved of making invidious distinctions or giving rise to suspicions of unfairness, however baseless such suspicions might be. We draw the attention of the Government and the public to the letter of Mr. Bomanji on this subject and the need it reveals of a searching enquiry into the manner in which the sales of the Reverse Councils are being made. The Government of India ought to lose no time in modifying the conditions on which Reverse Councils are sold. The right thing, of course, would be to stop the sale of these Councils entirely. We see that our Allahabad Anglo-Indian contemporary is against further modification of the conditions of the sales on the ground that the effect of such constant modifications would be disastrous. We fail to understand why a demand for a deposit of the full amount, instead of a 20 per cent. deposit, should adversely affect the sales. Such a step would no doubt prove "disastrous" to the speculator, but not certainly to a *bona fide* applicant.

"TREAT HER JUSTLY AND FAIRLY."

AGA KHAN'S PLEA FOR TURKEY.

POSITION OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

INDIA'S FUTURE AT STAKE.

"DO YOUR BEST WITH REFORMS AS THEY ARE."

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, arrived in Bombay yesterday from England by the s.s. Devanha, and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome by the citizens of Bombay. His Highness' sagacious statesmanship and his untiring exertions on behalf of his countrymen have won him a unique position in the public life of this country, and the welcome which the city extended him yesterday on his return to India after a stay lasting over four years in England was as cordial as it was spontaneous. The public of Bombay gathered in large numbers at the Apollo Bunder to welcome the distinguished son of India, and there were over ten thousand people present at the Bunder when His Highness arrived there. A "mandap" was specially erected for the occasion at the Bunder, and it was crowded by leading citizens, the members of the All-India Khilafat Committee, and the members of the Khoja community.

About 7 o'clock, Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, the President, and members of the Khilafat Committee, proceeded in a launch to the s.s. Devanha, with whom His Highness returned to the Ballard Pier, where he was welcomed by the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. S. D. Kanji, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhai Hajibhoy Lalji, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, and others. His Highness was garlanded by the members of the Khilafat Committee, the members of the Khoja community of Bombay and of many places in the mofussil who had come in deputation to greet His Highness. The Aga Khan then motored to the Apollo Bunder, where arrangements were made for his reception, and here again His Highness was profusely garlanded. His Highness next motored to the "wady" at Mazagon, where members of the Khoja community had assembled in yet larger numbers to welcome him. After spending some time here, His Highness proceeded to his residence at Walkeshwar. The "wady" was brilliantly illuminated and there were also fire-works in honour of His Highness last night. The day was observed as a holiday by His Highness' followers.

INTERVIEW.

A "Chronicle" representative called yesterday on H. H. the Aga Khan, who very courteously granted him an interview. Asked about the work done by His Highness and others in England in connection with the question of Turkey, His Highness said he was afraid the Mussulmans in India had still no idea of the terrible odds against which they had had to work there. So many old and new prejudices were raised that really if they were not convinced of the justice of the cause, which was based on the legitimate and sacred principles of nationality, they should never have had the strength, moral and physical, to carry on their work in Europe. Unfortunately, many people in England still believed that the agitation in connection with the question of Turkey was a fictitious agitation. They in India should, therefore, take immediate steps to make it clear by constitutional legal and loyal methods by holding meetings in every village and town—meetings not only of Mahomedans but also of Hindus and Indian Christians who had shown their fraternal sympathy with the Mahomedans on this question—so that nobody could say that it was a fictitious or got-up agitation and nobody could deney that it was the earnest and united wish of Indians, Mahomedans and Hindus, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians alike that there should be an equitable settlement of the Turkish question.

"MR. MONTAGU—MOSLEMS' TRUE FRIEND."

The Mussulmans in England had done their best for this cause, and His Highness was glad to say that they had received the greatest help from their Hindu brethren in England. Sir Krishna Gupta and other gentlemen were always ready to help the cause, and though Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu were officials their relations with them were ideally good. In Mr. Montagu, India had not only got a Secretary of State of whom she could be legitimately proud, and to whom the historian of the future would do adequate justice, but he was a man who had proved a true friend of the Mussulmans of India in connection with the question of Turkey.

NEED OF JUST AND FAIR TREATMENT

Proceeding, His Highness said one could not make a greater mistake than imagine that their work would be finished the moment peace was signed. For it was the spirit in which it was applied that would make the conditions tolerable or terrible. Above all they must realise that the unborn and future generations of a race like the Turks, with their splendid qualities, should not be for ever punished and handicapped on account of the mistakes of one particular Government or the misfortunes of one particular generation. The Turks should be treated justly and fairly as any other race in the world, European or American, Christian or Jew.

INDIANS IN BRITISH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

Speaking about Indians residing in British Overseas Dominions, His Highness said it was a question in which he took the deepest interest, and it was a question to which he attached the utmost importance. A small committee had been formed in London with Mr. Polak as Secretary, Sir Muncherjee Bhownagri as Chairman and himself as President. Their object was, in the heart of the Empire, to bring forward the position of Indians Overseas before the Imperial Government and see as far as possible that in future no injustice was done them. He had not been able to do much so far, in connection with this question, because all this last year he had been taken up with the Turkish question; but he earnestly urged his countrymen to keep themselves in touch with this problem and never forget that India's future was at stake therein. For otherwise Indians overseas would be reduced to the position of an inferior race, or to, what had been called in some quarters, the position of second-class citizens.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Requested to give his opinion on the question of Indian Reforms, His Highness thought it was now utterly useless to discuss whether they were good, bad or indifferent. It would be so much waste of time to do that. For His Highness wished to emphasise, they were now the law of the land. Whether one viewed them from the standpoint of the British Indian Association on the one hand, or of the "Extremists" in India—as they were called by some people—on the other hand, they were today the law of the land. That was a settled fact, whether or not they were such as some of them, individually or corporately, would have liked them to be. And he wished to say that even these Reforms they could not have got but for the powerful personality of Mr. Montagu and his great influence in the House of Commons. What His Highness especially urged his countrymen to remember was this, that they had to deal with the English public. The question was not whether it was good or bad to deal with them, but that they had to deal with them. And what the characteristic of the Englisman in the street? It was his dislike for the abstract, or a merely academical, discussion on politics, and his great dependence on practical and visible facts. If they, the Indians, made it a point of honour for them to see that every Transferred Subject was better carried out than when it was not a Transferred Subject, they would ultimately have won their cause with the Englishman in the street. They would be judged in England by their practical application of the Reforms by the way in which they applied the powers that they would now have in the Transferred Subjects, rather than by any likes or dislikes of theirs.

"OUTBURST OF CHRISTIAN BIGOTRY."

MOSLEM LEAGUE INDIGNANT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 1.

The Council of All-India Muslim League have cabled to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State expressing indignation and alarm at the frenzied outburst of Christian bigotry in England disclosed by Press comments and the campaign of the English clergy at the reported decision of the Peace Conference to leave the Turkish Government at Constantinople, declaring their conviction that the attitude of the British Christians if persisted will perpetuae bitter feelings of animosity and hatred against British people and drive the Musalmans to desperate actions resulting in most serious consequences for which British Christians alone will be responsible. The Council requested the British cabinet to arrange for the Indian Khilafat Deputation a hearing at the Peace Conference.

"WOULD ENDANGER BRITISH RULE IN INDIA."

MR. CHOTANI'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER.

Mr. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, has sent the following cablegram to the Secretary of State for India, the Prime Minister of England and the Right Hon. Ameer Ali:—

"Anti-Turkish and anti-Islamic Crusade of certain British statesmen, prelates and publicists, creating bitterest feelings of hatred against England among masses who

(Continued on page 10.

"TOO PROUD TO ASK FOR CHARITY"!

FRANCE TO MAINTAIN HER MILITARY STRENGTH.

1920 CLASS TO BE CALLED UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 9 p.m. March 2.

PARIS, 27.—The Havas Agency states that the French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a Bill authorising the French Government to call up the whole of 1920 class for military service. In the course of the debate M. Briand said it was absolutely necessary for France to show that she intended to maintain her military strength. Both her former enemies and her friends should be given to understand that she intended to play a leading part in diplomac. She was too proud to ask her friends for charity and it was her duty to say she must have her rights.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' WIDOWS AND DAUGHTERS.

QEESTION OF INCREASING PENSIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir H. Nield, Mr. Fisher stated that the question of increasing the pensions of the widows and daughters of the Indian Army officers was being considered in communication with the Government of India and he hoped a decision would be arrived at shortly.

FATAL INFLUENZA CASE ON THE HUNDTSEND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 2.

Three deaths from influenza occurred on the transport, Hundtsend, from Bombay which has arrived at Playmouth with 1000 troops.

SOVIET PLEDGES.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 9 p.m. March 2.

NEW YORK.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press of America says that the new peace proposal which has been received from the Soviet pledges the Soviet to the establishment of demochrate principles in Russia, convocation of the Constituent assembly, withdrawal of the decree annulling Russia's foreign debt to the extent of the re-establishment of sixty per cent of liabilities and also the payment of arrears of interest guaranteed by the considerable platinum and silver minin concessions to an Anglo-American syndicate. The Soviet required that Great Britain and other countries shall abandon intervention in Russian affairs and also proposed that the United States shall grant credit to Russia in consideration for large concessions.

MR. SASTRI AT AMRITSAR.

ADMONISHES TO FORGET PUNJAB AND AMRITSAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March. 1.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri on invitation of the National League addressed a crowded gathering of the educated community at Amritsar on Sunday. The chairman Mr. Balmokand Bhatia referred to the atrocities in the Punjab last year and asked if the reforms would make repetition impossible. This was urgent in view of the Privy Council decision in Amritsar appeals, declaring that the Viceroy could issue Ordinance affecting or suspending the rights of Indian subjects. The Punjab share of reforms was disappointing. The number of members was less. The province was divided into watertight compartments, rural and urban, and urban population was given representation disproportionately small, considering their education and public spirit. Residential qualifications would impair the usefulness of reforms by preventing rural constituencies electing suitable candidates. Mr. Sastri delivered an impressive speech lasting for two hours dwelling on the gains of reforms. He said that the Chairman had done well to remind him lest he forgot the unfortunate occurrences in the Punjab last year. He declared there was no desertion on the part of any deputation or member of any deputation in presenting the Punjab case in England. (Applause.) The difficulty of assessing the value of reforms arose because they naturally thought of the Punjab sufferings and the tears they had shed were not yet dry. He appreciated the difficulty but the time was pressing. They must not think of the Punjab or Amritsar and remember that they would soon be on trial. He declared on the authority of British friends, they were lucky and had got every atom of power from the British people at present.

FIJI STRIKE.

"A POLITICAL MOVEMENT."

DEPORTATION OF INDIAN LEADERS IMMINENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 9 p.m. March 2.

AUCKLAND.—A telegram from Fiji says that the recent strike of Indians was a political movement. The arrest and deportation of Indian leaders is believed to be imminent.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 2

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, on the motion of Sir Claude Hill, Bills to amend the Dourine Act and Glanders and Farcy Act will be passed.

Sir William Vincent will move that the Select Committee's report on the Bill to amend the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859, be taken into consideration. There are three amendments in the name of Mr. Sarma, one of which says that the Act of 1859 as amended by this Act shall be in force till 31st March, 1923, The Bill as amended would be passed finally.

The Indian Red Cross Society Bill will be introduced.

CALCUTTA PAPERS' COMMENTS.

"HEAVY MILITARY EXPENDITURE—ONE BLACK SPOT."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

In noticing the financial statement presented yesterday the "Englishman" expresses gratification that the Railways and Irrigation would receive substantial sums, but expresses indignation at the allocation of £800,000 towards the cost of new Delhi at the expense of industries. It is assumed the Excess Profits Duty will be discounted, but objections to their duty applies with equal force to Super-tax and re-arrangement of this impost does not strike us, says the paper, as being any more equitable than the old. It suggests the total removal of this impost.

The "Statesman" says one black spot in the Budget is the heavy military expenditure occasioned by the Afghan War and troubles on the Frontier. Still more deplorable is the necessity of fixing the military budget at forty million pounds. All industries may be expected to show beneficial influence by the removal of Excess Profits Duty. Companies will be less pleased, than Mr. Hailey seems to anticipate, with the improved form of Super-tax. The only reform which will be really acceptable will be its abolition.

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

The "Pioneer," in noticing the Financial statement, says:—

The "principal features of the Financial Statement presented by Mr. Hailey to the Imperial Legislative Council on Monday were the great increase in the military expenditure due mainly to the Afgham War and to Frontier operations and the gain secured by Government from the rise in the exchange. India is undoubtedly prosperous and the flotation of a large number of industrial enterprises, which has been witnessed of late, is a proof of confidence in her future. Given internal places we should see substantial increase in material prosperity in next few years, especially as Government has inaugurated measures designed to encourage and stimulate Industry and to enable greater use to be made of the country's abundance of raw materials."

"LEADER'S" FELICITATIONS.

The "Leader" says:—"We are bound to say in fairness to Mr. Hailey his Financial Statement and his other utterances on financial subjects during the present session of the Indian Legislative Council reveal him to the public as a man of no mean Financial ability and knowledge and endowed in a remarkable degree with the gift of lucid exposition of intricate questions such as currency and exchange. We are far from approving of a great deal that he has said, but this does not prevent us from felicitating him heartily on the marked distinction of the first Financial Statement or which he is reponsible.

CALCUTTA UNAFFECTED BY BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The Financial Statement has been received here with calmness, there being no surprises in the Budget as in the previous years. The stock exchange relmained unaccected as the alteration in the Supertax, the chief feature in the Budget, was more or less anticipated by the local commercial community.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death of General Roques formerly French Minister for War, is announced.

MILL STRIKE AGAIN.

DEMAND FOR STRIKE PAY.

SEVERAL MILLS CLOSED.

Some mills in the City are again experiencing labour trouble. On Monday the men in the Currimbhoy group of mills, numbering about five thousand and the Union Mill, belonging to the Sassons, went to work as usual in the morning and asked for the strike days' pay, ond in the afternoon they did not return to their work. They remained in the compound of the mills doing nothing, but they did not create any disturbance. They returned home, as usual, in the evening, and turned up to work again on Tuesday morning. Yesterday they did not do any work, but struck to their demand for the wages during the strike days. This was, however, refused and the men left the mill premises at tiffin time. On Tuesday more mills like the Simplex, Prospect, Jacob Sassoon, etc., were added to the list of those not working, and a large number of men are affected. It is feared that the situation might get more serious and that the trouble might spread to other mills. The men are very peaceful up to the time of writing; Police arrangements are again made with a view to meeting all eventualities.

INDIAN PRESS DAY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India the Indian Press Day will be celebrated at a public meeting to be held at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday, the 5th instant, at 6-15 p.m. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside. Messrs. Gandhi, Jayakar, Natarajan and others will speak on the three important resolutions the first urging the repeal of the Indian Press Act, the second requesting a general amnesty to all presses and newspapers in India and the third requesting the Government of Bombay to withdraw the order of externment against Mr. B. G. Horniman, the President of the Indian Press Association. Admission to the meeting will be free.

THE BUGGA CASE.

AMRITSAR'S APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March. 1.

After Mr. Sastri's lecture, a crowded representative meeting of Amritsar citizens proceeded to consider the case of five Amritsar men under capital sentence. Dr. Satyapal moved, Mr. S. S. Bhattia seconded and Pundit Sarupnarain, Rozdon, supported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved that this public meeting of the citizens of Amritsar respectfully pray his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab and his Excellency the Viceroy to extend Royal clemency to Bugga and Ruttoo Ghulam Husen and two others under capital sentence and to all Martial Law prisoners now in jail. This meeting is of opinion that their release will not be incompatible with the interests of public safety." Signing the memorials still continues besides 13,000 already sent and 10,000 secured. Mr. Sastri readily signed and promised help.

(Continued from Column 6.)

In the afternoon a mass meeting of the strikers approved of the resolution of their representatives and Messrs. Chatterjee and Haldar thanked them for their peaceful and orderly behaviour. When the meeting was about to disperse Mr. Scott D. C. and Mr. Swaine Deputy Inspector General came to meeting with a telegram from the managing agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., addressed to Mr. Tutwiler. The general manager in reply to the telegram addressed to the directors by Mr. Haldar on behalf of the strikers. The letter was as follows:

On behalf of strikers solicit presence of directors, general manager refuses consideration of grievances unless people resume work immediately. Strikers determined to carry on strike until they have your decision regarding increment of wages, production bonus to Indian employees, service rules and provision in cases of accident. Strikers attitude peaceful. Your presence will effect immediate settlement, wire reply.

MANAGING AGENTS' REPLY.

The reply from the managing agents to the general manager is in these terms:

Please inform representatives of employees that the Company supports the general manager in his requirements that work must be resumed before negotiations commence, as the company has authorised him to sympathetically consider the employees' demands immediately after resumption of work.

On behalf of Mr. Tutwiler the general manager Mr. Scott, D. I. G. and Mr. Swaine the D. I. G., explained the purport of the telegram to the meeting. Mr. Chatterjee also pointed out that the directors approved of the general manager's attitude of giving the grievances of the strikers consideration after they would resume work. The people expressed their emphatic opinion not to resume till their grievances were redressed. The executive committee will meet with Messrs. Halder and Chatterjee to-morrow morning and will then see Mr. Scott Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Swaine, D. I. G.

Mr. Swaine addressed the meeting as one who was not a party to the dispute between the strikers and the Tata Company, but as one who was there to keep the peace and to assist in bringing about a settlement. He pointed out that the strike had been brought about through mutual misunderstanding and thanked the strikers for the peaceful way in which they had been conducting the strike. His advised to maintain peace and not to resort to illegal methods to violence, even if the strike was prolonged. He was listened to with attention by the people who are quite [illegible]

"RESUME WORK FIRST"!

CONDITION PRIOR TO CONSIDERATION OF DEMANDS.

TATA'S REPLY TO STRIKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 2.

A labour association has been organised here. A strong executive committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and other members was formed. Rules and regulations for the Association were drawn up and the subscription for each member was fixed at a certain percentage of his salary. In the afternoon Messrs. Haldar and Chatterjee called upon Mr. Scott, the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Swaine, the Deputy Inspector General. The interview lasted for a long time and Messrs. Haldar and Chatterjee are requested to inform the people what the authorities were going to do if the strikers would refuse to join work at 6 a.m. on Sunday.

(1) The terms of settlement on the principle that the authorities would consider as the strike having not occurred would not hold good after 6 a.m. on Sunday.

(2) No people would be allowed to assemble in a meeting after Sunday.

(3) Military forces and police would be employed to prevent piketting which must be stopped.

(4) The Tata Company would serve the strikers refusing to join with a notice to quit within seven days. On the expiry of that period the people who would be still staying would be charged for criminal tresspass etc.

Their water would be cut off and latrine arrangements would be stopped.

Messrs. Haldar and Chatterjee pleaded for a more reasonable attitude and pointed out that the order of absolute prohibition of meetings would merely endanger peace and prevent them from having the opportunity of addressing the strikers in a body. They also pointed out that telegrams were not being despatched from the local telegraph office promptly and that they should be given adequate time to receive replies from Tata Sons or Mr. Bilimoria and other directors from Bombay. It was also pointed out that the period proposed to be granted to the 50,000 strikers to clear out from the town with their families is too short and the cutting off of water connections would cause epidemic in the town. Further, the patrolling of the town by the military would provoke conflict with the strikers and it would allow the strikers to organise a band of volunteers to prevent picketting in the town.

It was ultimately settled (1) that the Deputy Commissioner will not prohibit meetings to be held in Jugselai on Government land; (2) that there shall be no prohibition regarding meetings in the Tata land on Sunday as there should be proper proclamation of notice to all the people before action is taken; (3) that the Deputy Commissioner will permit the volunteers to co-operate the authorities in patrolling the streets and in preventing mischief; (4) that the period of one week would be extended in case of those persons who would not be able to leave the town within this time. The above rules and restrictions were clearly explained to the leaders and they all agreed to try their best to organise a band of volunteers for the purpose of cooperating with the authorities in maintaining order.

STRIKERS' MEETING.

A mass meeting of the strikers was addressed by Messrs. Chatterjee and Haldar, whose advice to hold meetings on and from Sunday at Jugselai was unanimously approved by the strikers. The meeting was orderly and dispersed quietly.

The labour association executive Committee then met in a private house in the town for organising a volunteer band. All of a sudden a large number of people came and reported that they were returning to their houses in the town from the meeting and they were assaulted by stones and brickbats thrown from the workshop which had wounded two persons, one of whom got a nasty cut on the right side of the scalp.

Messrs. Haldar and Chatterjee immediately called upon the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General who kindly came to see the wounded men. The Deputy Inspector-General took the statements of the people present on the scene of assault and enquiries are being made. It was with difficulty that the panic of the people could be allayed and at the request of Messrs. Haldar and Chatterjee the people left for their homes to the town. No other disturbance has yet been reported and the volunteers have successfully maintained order in the streets. The people are anxiously looking for a reply from the director.

In the morning of the 29th February Mr. Haldar wrote to Mr. Scott D. C. asking for the results of the enquiry last night into the case of unprovoked assault upon the strikers while returning home from the meeting. He also reported a few cases of intimidation and criminal force committed by Mr. Ichapuria, the Town Superintendent, Mr. Sawaday, the Town Administrator and a number of police constables. The volunteers of the labour association were patrolling the town and maintaining order. The presence of the troops and the incidents of the previous day had caused alarm and the weekly hat did not meet to-day at Jamshedpur but was held outside Tata's land at Jugselai.

Mr. Scott wrote in reply that the stones were thrown from inside the works, that the culprits had not yet been detected and that other cases were still under enquiry. He further thanked the representatives for securing patrols from among the strikers. From the reports which had reached him this morning and from the result of his own personal patrol he considered the result good and likely to obviate the necessity for using military police or troop for the purpose of preventing intimidation to men wishing to work. The contents of Mr. Scott's letter was explained by Mr. Chatterjee to the representatives of the strikers who resolved to continue the [illegible] organisation. The volunteers did [illegible] work in maintaining perfect order [illegible] throughout the town and in the hat.

TREAT HER JUSTLY AND A[illegible].

(Continued from page 9.)

are losing faith in British justice and fair-play. Expulsion of Sultan from Constantinople would endanger British rule in India. Authorized memorials, signed by millions of Hindus and Moslems in course of preparation for presentation to the King."

MR. BONAR LAW ON WAR AIMS.

A SOLEMN DOCUMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 2.

In the course of the debate on Turkey in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that the statement that one of our war aims was not to turn out the Turks from Constantinople was made in June 1918. It was a solemn document carefully considered not only by the British Cabinet but it was submitted to the Allies. He would not say that circumstances might not so change as to justify alternation of the decision but the reasons must be overwhelming.

As regards India, he admitted that in the question of right and wrong we were entitled to go ahead despite the Indian agitation but in the present condition of unrest not only in India but throughout the world any statesman would be a madman who took the decision which all his advisers told him would add to discontent.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

MARKED DIVISION OF OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON. Feb. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, March 2.

This morning's editorial articles on the House of Commons' debate on Turkey reveal a marked division of opinion.

"The Times" insists that the Premier's declaration of January, 1918 was not a pledge but an offer to the Turks and if it was a pledge, how was it being kept? What was being done with Thrace which was apparently going to Greece and with Smyrna, Adalia, Konia and Brussa?

"The Times" declares that if the views of Mr. Montagu are upheld Turkey will continue her attempted blackmail of every power which has Moslem subjects. With regard to Mr. Montagu's statement that if taking Constantinople from the Turk was to be the necessary result of the war, Indians ought not to have been asked to participate in war against Turkey, "The Times" says that if these are Mr. Montagu's views why did he join the rest of the Government of which he was a member in offering Constantinople to Russia after the Indian troops were in the field against the Turks. "The Times" urges that the Turkish rule in Europe should be ended now.

The "Morning Post" says that the question of who is going to expel the Turk is really unanswerable. The only substantial objection made in the House of Commons to the Supreme Council's decision was that Constantinople was the centre of intrigue and crime but the danger would be enhanced by the transference of the Porte to Asia Minor. The sensible course would be to take measures to establish a new clear administration of Turkey.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that British debate in the House of Commons has reproduced the controversy outside the House in which those having personal intimate recent knowledge of the East practically unanimously approve the decision of the Peace Conference while those without any such qualifications have been the attacking party. The Powers are giving the right answer which will make for tranquillity between the East and the West.

The "Daily Mail" declares that Mr. Lloyd George's statement is unconvincing and accuses the Premier of chopping and changing with regard to Turkey and Russia.

The "Daily News" says that in view of the light now cast on the genesis and intention of the January pledge and the fact that India accepted it and acted on it, it can hardly be conceived that the Government should now say that the pledge is cancelled. The "Daily News" hopes that attention will now be concentrated on the treatment of the minorities and the ultimate substitution of the League of Nation's control for the Allied control rather than continuance of the agitation against a decision justified by the balance of argument and already proclaimed in countries where a reversal would permanently shake the confidence in British honour.

The "Daily Express" entirely agrees with the Allies' policy.

The "Daily Herald" says that the Sultan should be allowed to remain in Constantinople but the Straits should be internationalised.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that British opinion is likely in the main to maintain preference for the expulsion of the Turk but the question of the Straits is incomparably more important. The Premier's statement in this connection is thoroughly reassuring.

PERSIAN CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 9 p.m. March 2.

The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs is now in communication with the Supreme Council in order to submit Persian claim against Turkey, who has inflicted a great loss on Persia by the violation of Persian neutrality.

RUMOUR OF FRESH MASSACRES IN CILICIA.

NO CONFERMATION RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons Replying to Mr. A. Williams Mr. Lloyd George said that up to present there was no confirmation of the rumour of fresh massacres in Cilicia and he hoped that the rumour was exaggerated. If however it was confirmed, the Peace Conference would take a very serious notice of the matter and would consider the question of action necessary.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

After the Khilafat Conferences at Lucknow, Delhi, Amritsar, Larkana (Sind) and Bombay, a Khilafat Conference was held at Calcutta representing Muslims and Hindus from different parts of India. The Town Hall was packed to its limit and overflow meetings had also to be held. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Cablegrams from London giving the news of the agitation started there against the Turks in which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Lords Robert Cecil and Bryce, etc., were taking prominent part, caused the greatest excitement and the burden of all the speeches was to cease speaking and to take active steps to demonstrate Indian feelings. It was found that the spirit of crusaders was abroad in England and the honour of Islam was in danger. Muslims did not make it a secret that their secular loyalty was being strained to its breaking point and it cannot last any more if the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Curzon were allowed to have their way. Feelings of comradeship and unity prevailed amongst the Hindus and Musalmans. At the appeal of Mr. Shaukat Ali, promises and payments of a lakh and twenty thousand rupees were made on the spot for the Khilafat fund.

Maulana Abulkalam Amad was selected President.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this Conference of Hindus and Musalmans representing all shades of opinion, most strongly and indignantly denounces the attitude of the Archbishops of Canterbury and other Christian prelates and statesmen as regards the Moslem Empire of Turkey and states in clear and emphatic language all responsible authorities that if the settlement of peace with Turkey is in any way against the religious injunctions and demands of Islam, that is if the dominions of the Khalifa are not kept intact as they were before the war, then the Moslems in obedience to the laws of Islam will be compelled to cease all relations of loyalty with Great Britain and shall be in duty bound to assist their Khalifa against all his enemies by all possible means.

(2) That this Conference reiterates the fact that the present Sultan of Turkey is the Khalifa of Islam as the Ottoman Sultans preceding him had been and expresses its deep devotion to the person of His Majesty as the spiritual head of the Muslim world.

INDIGNATION AT ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY KHILAFAT.

(3) That this Conference expresses its deep indignation and resentment against the attempts direct or indirect that are being made by England and her Allies to destroy the Khalifat and to ruthlessly dismember the Turkish Empire in violation of all principles of equity, justice, freedom and self-determination and in direct conflict with all canons of political and international morality.

(4) That this Conference declares in clear and unambiguous terms that in case the forthcoming decision of the Peace Conference dismembers the Turkish Empire in any way and places the Jaziratularab and all the holy places of Islam under non-Muslim control and to disregard demand of the Indian Musalmans made from time to time during the late 14 or 15 months, then it will be the religious duty (*farz*) of the Musalmans to resort to every possible means to keep the Khalifat intact and maintain the possession and the dignity of their Khalifat and that they shall not swerve from it even if the Turkish Government is forced to accept any unfavourable settlement.

(5) That Egypt being a part of the Muslim Empire the Musalmans of India denounce the declaration of a protectorate over it by Great Britain and express their sorrow at the attempts that are being made by the British Government to deprive the Egyptians of their birthright of freedom.

(6) In view of the fact that all constitutional efforts on the question relating to the Kalifate and the holy places have hitherto failed to produce an appreciable result and because it has been asserted that even the wholesale expulsion of the Turks from Europe and the Government of the Khalifa from Constantinople will fail to produce any unrest amongst the Muslims of India, there remains no alternative open in the opinion of this Conference for Muslims, but to adopt such measures as had been hitherto kept back in the hope that it might yet be possible to avoid extreme measures.

PRELIMINRY TEXTS.

As preliminary steps it is proposed (1) that Friday, 19th March next, be fixed as the day of their business and should send their final message to the Viceroy and the King-Emperor that in case, questions relating to the Khalifat Jaziratol-Arab and other holy places be decided contrary to Muslim demands and the Shariat (Muslim religious laws), the Muslims of India will their religious laws to keep their secular loyalty intact.

(2) This Conference relying on the commands of Shariat, appeals to Muslims in His Majesty's forces that they should forthwith impress upon these questions mentioned above and if decided against the demands of the Muslim community it would be incumbent upon them according to the tenants of Islam to sever all connection with the British Government and in case they failed to do so they should be socially ostracised.

(3) This Conference expects Hindu brethren to co-operate with Muslims in this matter.

(4) This Conference appeals to all Muslim rulers of Indian States and their subjects to give effect to the above decision.

(7) In view of the hostile attitude of the British public and clergy against the Khalifat this Conference urges upon Muslims of India to inaugurate a complete boycott of British piece-goods to solicit the co-operation of non-Muslim countrymen and ask the Central Khilafat Committee to give immediate practical effect to the resolution passed at Delhi and Bombay on the subject.

(8) That this Conference expresses its whole-hearted appreciation of the attempts that are being made in Asia Minor by Mustepha Kemal Pasha, Enwar Pasha and other Turkish nationalist for the maintenance of the Khilafat and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and expresses its displeasure that attempts are being made by the Allies to create a prejudice against them and to force the hands of the Turkish Government to stand in the way of this patriotic work.

(9) This Conference requests all the Muslim members of the Imperial and Provincial Councils, title-holders and honorary magistrates to follow the example set by the Hon. Mr. Fazle Haq and the Hon. Mr. Abdul Qasim, who have this day submitted their resignations from the Provincial Legislative Council that if the demands of Islamic law as regards Jaziratul-Arab and the holy places of Islam are not realised in the peace settlement with Turkey that they should resign their respective offices and should express their determination in that respect to the Viceroy. Now they are further warned that in case they failed to do their duty, their co-religionists would be compelled according to the laws of Islam to ostracise them socially and politically.

(10) This Conference expresses its deep sense of sorrow and indignation that in spite of the Royal Proclamation the highly respected religious leader. Hazrat Maulavi Mohameedul Hasan of Deeband has not yet been released nor has any information been given to the public as regards him.

WITHHOLD CO-OPERATION FROM BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(11) That as there has not yet been any final settlement about the Khilafat and the Turkish question and as the Allied Powers have taken up a hostile attitude towards Turkey, this Conference urges upon the Musalmans not to render any help to the British Government in this campaign against any Moslem State by being enlisted as soldiers, by joining any labour corps, by serving in British ships or by rendering any pecuniary help. This Conference is of opinion that the rendering of any help to the British Government under such circumstances will be *haram* according to the Islamic doctrine and if any one renders such help, it will be the duty of Musalmans to cut off all connections with him.

That this Conference earnestly hopes that their non-Moslem fellow countrymen who have been sympathising with the Musalmans in the Khilafat question will render no help to the British Government in the recruitment of soldiers or in any other way.

TURKEY AND HER CHRISTIAN CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is most unfortunate that an important section of the British Press and almost the entire Anglo-Indian Press have adopted such a hostile attitude towards Turkey, and have been indulging in criticisms, which to say the least, are simply misleading and mischevous, For, Sir, they assert and assent, that Turkey must go, for:—

(1) Turkey has been the aggressor of Europe!

(2) Turkey has been the oppressor in Armenia!

(3) Turkey has been the offender in the East!

(4) Turkey has been the cause of loss of a million lives!

(5) Had Turkey remained neutral, her integrity would have been preserved;

(6) As Turkey entered the war, she must suffer her fate!

And (7) Why clamour about Turkey, when Austria is so wholly dismembered?

These are no doubt very plausible arguments. But can they stand the searchlight of Truth? Let us see:—

(1) If Turkey was aggressive, she would have been the master of Southern Europe. As it is, she is the aggrieved party; her European Empire is now limited to Constantinople and a small territory around.

(2) If Turkey was the oppressor in Armenia, she was a beneficent oppressor, under whose regime Armenians could exist and even flourish. Turkey has never been that brutal oppressor like the whiteman in Africa, who is moving heaven and earth to squeeze out Indians from the country that the latter have opened and enriched; And furthermore, is not Armenia given autonomy, please? Then where is the grievance?

(3) If Turkey has been the offender in the East, Germany has been the arch offender in the West. If the latter's territories are kept practically intact, what is the justification for dismembering Turkey!

(4) If Turkey is responsible for the loss of a million lives are not Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria and laterly Russia responsible for the loss of ten million lives? Is Russia or Bulgaria to be dismembered on that account? If not, why should Turkey be made an exception?

(5) No doubt, Turkish integrity was guaranteed by England, France, and Russia, if she did not enter the war. It was a misfortune, that she did join Germany. But, Sir, what was the certainty of the Allies fulfilling their guarantee, when subsequent pledges and assurances of Allies' ministers are threatened to be repudiated at present?

(6) No doubt, Turkey did enter the war, and in the ordinary course, she should be bound to suffer her fate. But the question here arises, as to what were the terms on which Turkey discontinued hostilities and signed the armistice? Was she clearly made to know, that she was to be treated like an old world fallen foe, whose territories shall be divided amongst the victors? If that was not the clear conditions of the armistice, how can she be now dismembered so ruthlessly?

(7) No doubt, that Austria is fully partitioned, but that is on the principle of nationality and not Christianity. The proposed parcelling off of Turkey is based not on nationality or self-determination by the people themselves, but it is based on the sweet will and self-imposition of the amiable Allies! This is the only difference between the dismemberment of Austria and of Turkey. Furthermore, the present plight of Austria must serve as an object lesson to the Allies. Has not the imprudent partition of the Dual Monarchy led to chaos, starvation and economic depression all over Central Europe in spite of splendid transport service? Will not the ill-conceived and unjust disruption of Turkey create untold economic misery in an empire, where railway service is very limited?

It is thus clear, Sir, that the criticisms of Christian Powers and Press are untenable. The hostility against Turkey is indefensible. And the opposition against the Sultan's stay in Constantinople is most deplorable and unadvisable.

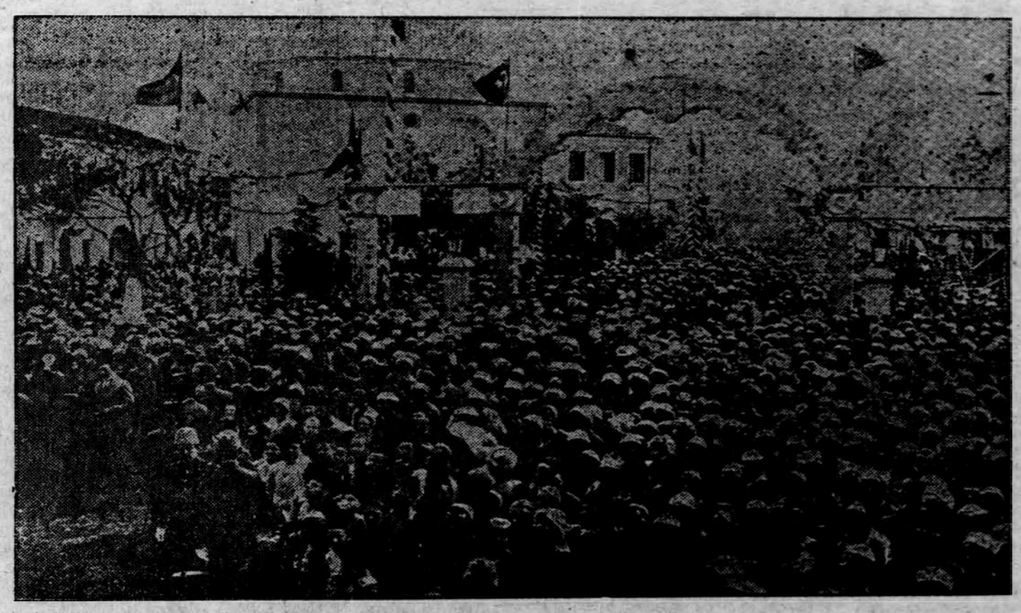
Will not our Associations convene public meetings under the presidentship of H. H. the Aga Khan, Babu Banerjee, Lala Rajpat Rai, Lok Tilak, Mrs. Besant, Mahatma Ghandhji, Pandit Malawiya, Mr. S. R. Bomanjee and others in all the provinces, and convey the earnest prayers of all India to retain the Sultan and his sovereignty in Constantinople? Mr. Montagu has made a memorable stand, and he must be fully and immediately supported from United India.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
March 1.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave a Purdah Party at Government House on Tuesday afternoon.

TURKS PROTEST AGAINST PARTITION.

The Sultan of Turkey at the head of a procession held as a demonstration of protest against the proposed division of the Turkish domoins by the Allies. Resentment is widespread throughout the Turkish Empire and there are many popular protests in various forms' "Export and American Industries."



Here is a picture of one of the popular demonstrations against the breaking-up of the Turkish Empire. Parades and mass meetings are daily occurrences. The bitterness against the allied powers is intense' "Export and American Industries."

"ORGANISED LOOT."

REVERSE COUNCILS AND FAVOURITISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In spite of protests made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau as well as the agitation in the papers the Government of India like the Bourbons will never learn. They without the slightest hesitation keep on airily advertising fresh sales of Reverse Councils at ruinous rates the effect of which is that while the current rate of exchange quoted by the Banks is round about 2/7d. the Banks are allotted Reverse Councils at over 2/10d, thus giving them a clean profit of more than 3d on their selling rate. According to the last announcement Government conferred enormous powers of discretion on the Deputy Controllers of Currency and we know as far as Bombay is concerned how these discretionary powers were exercised by the local functionary. He has refused to sell Reverse Councils to Indian applicants and has allotted them to English, Japanese and American applicants. The result of it is that the small Indian importer or trader is forced to go to the Exchange Banks to cover his exchange at about 2/7d. the current rate, while the Banks who meet this demand are allowed to make the enormous profit of over 3d thus transferring the profits on the exchange operations from the legitimate Indian trader to the English and foreign bankers. Government has therefore squandered away 15 lakhs 20 thousand rupees of public money which is the difference in exchange between 2/7d and 2/10 3/8d. This gift has been deliberately distributed to favoured foreign tenderers at the uncontrolled discretion of the Deputy Controller of Currency. When Government give such large discretionary powers it is expected that the discretion should be used equitably between different tenderers but the Deputy Controller of Currency in Bombay has abused his discretion and should not be armed with such large powers. The whole subject of allotments of Reverse Council Bills should be the subject of an enquiry by a Committee in which there ought to be an equal number of Indians and Europeans appointed. This undue preference to English and foreign interests at the expense of the Indian public should demand Government's immediate compliance with the request of the Indian Chamber for publication of the list of applicants with the names of the successful allottees and the amounts allotted. Government cannot plead secrecy in this matter. This flagrant misappropriation of India's finances is carried on in spite of strong protests and if the Government's hands are clean they can no longer withhold the publication of the information asked for by the Indian Chamber. The whole foundation of confidence between the Government of this country and the people is most rudely shaken and if this agitation against it is groundless it is the duty of the Government for its own name and honour to make a statement disproving the allegations.

Before the war when England was prosperous there was a cry about impoverishment of India by the exploitation of her resources and her trade by Britain and this grievance is being daily aggravated by the manipulations of the exchange position of India at a time when Great Britain is known to be in financial distress. The drain of India's wealth in the prosperous days of Great Britain was carried on in a more or less veiled fashion but this "organised loot" that is taking place at present has not even the redeeming feature of secrecy. It is a daylight robbery carried on in defiance of public opinion and with a view to help Great Britain in her present financial situation with regard to her American trade. Our public men in Congress lament over the increasing poverty of the millions of people and draw thrilling pictures of the starvation of millions but they do not seem to pay the slightest attention to the process by which this system of "drain" is carried on under the benediction of the Currency Commission's majority Report. In politics there may be difference of opinion as to the degree of efficiency and fitness of the Indian people to enjoy responsible Government and there may be room for honest difference of opinion but in the regions of finance and economics it can be mathematically proved in dealing with figures whether this legalized plunder is a matter of fact or not. There can be *no room* for difference of opinion. When we Indians supported by our Indian Chamber openly challenge the Government policy and criticise it in strong language it ought to be very easy to disprove the whole position taken up by Indians if they were wrong.

The unfairness to Indians in the matter of almost wholesale allotments to the Exchange Banks and European merchants, most of whom have their branches in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and who have the advantage of applying to three different Controllers of Currency thus altogether eliminating Indian applicants is self-evident and the rank enormity of the injustice too patent to require any elucidation.

I notice that Government are asking for 15 crores of loan in the Budget. With these facts staring the people of India in the face I am afraid Government will meet with a very poor response from the investing public of India after the experiences they have had. The Indian members of the Imperial Council must take prompt measures to put down questions and resolution about the racial distinctions made by European officers of Government, the effect of which has been prejudicial to the Indian trader. Let the Government look to the Exchange Banks and their foreign favourite allottees of Reverse Councils to subscribe to their new Loan.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BOMANJI.

Bombay, March 2.

Official and Personal.

His Highness Taimur Bin Fasul-ul-Saiyed Turki, C.S.I., Sultan of Muscat leaves Muscat to-day, in the R.M.S. Lawrence on a short visit to India. He will be received by the Viceroy at Delhi and will visit Bhopal as guest of Her Highness the Begum.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd received the Vicar-Patriarch of Persia at Government House on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd visited the St. Xavier's College on Tuesday afternoon.

FINANC AL STATEMENT

MILITARY SERVICES.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE YEAR.

The following is the concluding portion of the Financial Statement presented by Mr. Hailey in the Imperial Council on Monday:—

49. The net military expenditure (i.e., deducting receipts) was £44½ million in 1918-19. The budget estimate for 1919-20 was £41,195,000. This figure included a provision for the payment to His Majesty's Government of an additional contribution of £8,695,000. In the revised estimate a sum of £1,541,700 has been included provisionally on account of this additional war contributon, the amount being made up as follows:—£246,700 for the effective charges of the additional body of Indian troops, being the equivalent at £1 equal to Rs 15 of an instalment of £500,000 of the special contribution; £995,000 for war pensionary charges of Indian troops and their British officers; £300,000 for war pensionary charges of British troops. The grounds for the reduction of the contribution for effective charges to a payment on account of £500,000 are explained in paragraph 6 of the Appendix dealing with this special contribution. Omitting these special payments, the net expenditure in 1919-20 is now expected to amount to £55,475,000 against a Budget estimate of £32,500,000. The increase over the Budget estimate thus amounts to £22,975,000. The Budget, however, also included a reserve of £871,000 under the Army head to meet unforeseen expenditure. The excess over the specific provision is therefore £23,846,000. Of this, £14,736,000 represents the cost of the operations against Afghanistan and the tribes on the North-West Frontier.

NATURE OF THE WAR EXPENDITURE IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

50. In presenting the military estimates for the current year, it was assumed that the year 1919-20 would be one of demobilisation. Unfortunately, as the Council are well aware, this anticipation has not been realised. The details of the campaigns on our frontier are known to the Council and I need not dilate on them, other than to emphasize the fact that the crisis arose at a time when the resources of India, both in men and material, had been sorely taxed by the Great War. Owing partly to deficiencies due to this cause and partly to the insistence, by present day public opinion, on a higher standard of efficiency in the military organisation, and of comfort for the fighting personnel, expenditure on a scale hitherto unprecerented in India had to be undertaken immediately. We were compelled not only to postpone the disbandment of considerable bodies of additional troops which were raised in India in 1918, but also to adopt every expedient which economises human life at the expense of mechanical contrivances and which makes life more comfortable on field service. Our total bill of £14¾ million includes special rations and special clothing for the effective personnel of the army; special hospital equipment and diet; the provision of ice plants, electric fans and lights, moible water filtration plants, and pure water supply; the provision of huts for troops where in previous campaigns tents sufficed; the provision of mechanical transport and their workshops, moto rambulance convoys, additional animal transport required to carry the special war material entailed by modern requirements; the construction of roads, in localities where construction is specially expensive; the provision of ambulance trains and special rolling stock for troop movements; the survey and construction of special railways; the installation of ropeways; the provision of lethal munitions of modern character, heavy guns, machine-guns approximating to the scale adopted in the Western theatres of war, armoured motor batteries, aeroplanes and their fighting equipment; improved equipment for defences involving heavy expenditure on barbed wire and defensive posts. The cost of all this has been higher than it might otherwise have been. We were at the end of 5 years of war; high prices ruled everywhere and these affected not only the cost of material, but the cost of our Indian recruits, including followers. But the expenditure was unavoidable; when it is a question of war, purely financial considerations must necessarily give way.

EXCESS OF ORDINARY MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

51. Apart from special war contributions and the cost of the operations on the Frontier, the expenditure in the current year is estimated to exceed the specific provision in the budget by £9,110,000. The occurrence of this excess expenditure, in addition to the direct liabilities of the Frontier operations, has engaged our anxious attention for some time past, and in November last a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council was appointed to investigate the causes contributing to the excess demand. In the result, while steps were taken to enforce every practicable economy, extra expenditure to the amount now stated has been found to be inevitable. It is due in the main to two well-defined causes. Firstly, a very large proportion, amounting to over 7 crores of rupees, consists of items which can best be described as residuary obligations arising out of the great war. Secondly, the operations on the North-West Frontier reacted directly or indirectly on the ordinary heads of expenditure. The clearest example of the former category is an item of £2,800,000, which is required to pay the war gratuity admissible under the Royal Warrant to our permanent complement of regular British officers and soldiers for service in India during the period of the war. This represents an element in the contribution which we make to His Majesty's Government under the arrangement whereby we undertook to bear the cost of the normal garrison in India. It is a non-recurring charge, the liability for which was not known at the time of the preparation of the budget for 1919-20. The gratuity payable to our Indian soldiers for their service overseas in the great war has been provided for, but it does not appear in the present account, since the cost is chargeable to His Majesty's Government. Then, again, we had to face an all-round increase in the pay of the personnel of the army. The process was initiated by His Majesty's Government at home with effect from 1st July, 1919, and we, as a necessary consequence, have conceded a similar increase in the pay and furlough pay of British officers and soldiers serving in India. The cost of this will amount to about £2 million inclusive of medical services and miscellaneous British personnel. As a corollary to this, we have found it necessary to continue the grant of Indian troops of the increase of pay represented by the six-monthly bonus sanctioned in 1918. For the present, the bonus is a temporary measure, which will require to be reconsidered in the light of the proposals which may be put forward by the Army in India Committee for the future organisation of our Indian Army. So long as the six-monthly bonus was paid for the specific purpose for which it was first granted, namely, the stimulation of recruitment for overseas forces, its cost was chargeable to His Majesty's Government, but its continuance in the circumstances which I have stated will now involve an expenditure of £270,000 from Indian revenues. We have also granted rewards consisting of cash grants and grants of land to Indian officers and men who have rendered distinguished service during the war, and have sanctioned increases of pay to various Indian establishments including followers. The cost of these measures will amount to £150,000. We have also had to meet obligations entailed by the higher standard of military equipment necessitated by the experience gained during the great war. We have added permanently to our establishment 6 Ford van companies, together with workshops for repairing motor vehicles. It has been necessary to provide more animal transport units, and to make certain additions to the cadre of the Supply and Transport Corps, consequential on the grant of free rations to Indian troops and the development of transport services, and in the Army Veterinary Services and other administrative establishments. These various undertakings are estimated to cost about 400,000. Food charges account for an increase of £550,000 owing to continued high prices; the cost of the Aden Operations will exceed the budget estimates by £110,000; the expenditure on certain services, e.g., Port defences, Coastal patrol service, etc., by £150,000, the railway charges for military traffic and the hire of bullock transport by £280,000; and the expenditure on the purchase of stores in India for the Royal Air Force and for mechanical transport by £70,000. An additional sum of £600,000 will also have to be paid to the War Office in respect of the non-effective charges of British troops serving in India, partly owing to a rise in the rates of pensions and partly in connection with the settlement of certain claims which the War Office has against us on account of the ordinary charges of British troops with previous Indian service whose ordinary pensions did not mature owing to death or disability in the Great War.

52. The expenditure on Military Works will exceed the budget estimates by £1,315,300. The excess consists very largely of items which, though adjustable for accounting reasons against the ordinary estimates, are more or less directly attributable to the Afghan war. Thus, the increase of Air Force establishment involved the provision of buildings for the accommodation of the extra personnel and for housing the valuable equipment which an Air Force requires. The works will, however, be of permanent utility and accordingly it would not be correct to charge their cost to the operations. The same is the case with the expenditure on Frontier roads (£180,000) and mechanical transport workshops (£133,000). Apart from this quasi-war expenditure, we have been compelled to provide accommodation on an enhanced scale for families of British units arriving from England at a cost of £140,000. At the same time considerable expenditure has been incurred on providing the buildings necessitated by the provision by Government of free rations for Indian troops.

BUDGET, 1920-21.

53. The budget provision for next year has been taken at £40 million. Out of this sum £1.45 million has been provisionally earmarked for payment of instalments of the additional contribution to His Majesty's Government, namely, £.25 million being the equivalent at Rs. 15 equal to £1 or a second instalment of £.5 million for effective charges and £1.2 million for non-effective charges and the balance of £38.55 million will be available for the services of the army. The detailed grants working up to this figure have not yet been definitely settled, the reason for this being that the disturbed conditions which still prevail in India and the Middle East have rendered it equally impossible to obtain any clear assessment of our normal military liabilities in the future or to guarantee immediate reduction to any peace standard it may be decided to adopt. This matter also is being specially examined by the Sub-Committee of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, to which reference has previously been made, and the problem with which they have to deal is one of unusual difficulty. But I may say at once that, if India is to maintain in an efficient state an army of the strength required for the adequate defence of her frontiers, the cost of the military services will in future be much in excess of the sum which we have been accustomed to allot in our budget for this purpose. In dealing with the revised estimates I have mentioned a number of the new permanent liabilities which have been brought upon us by the European war and the only point which I desire once more to emphasize is that we obviously cannot revert to the pre-war standard of equipment, since it would be neither right nor humane to deny to our soldiers the advantage which an improved equipment ensures: and the new equipment of which aeroplanes, improved artillery and mechanical transport may be taken as the most conspicuous examples, is extremely expensive both in initial cost and cost of maintenance. It is recognised, on the other hand, that the extended employment of up-to-date weapons and war material generally should render feasible certain reductions of personnel and every possible economy of this kind is being carefully studied. The object in view will be the possession of an army of the minimum strength compatible with safety, but fully mobile and equipped with all the requisites of war, well paid, well housed, and well clothed. But much still remains to be done to establish our army on this basis and in the ensuing year our expenditure will be specially high owing to the fact that we must incur a certain amount of initial outlay on the purchase of new equipment of various kinds, on the construction of hospitals and barracks and other, important military requirements. Initial outlay of this character will so far as possible be spread over more than one year, but the extent of this process is limited by certain vital considerations, and it will be clear that until we can feel greater confidence in regard to possible dangers threatening us from the Middle East, our military expenditure will necessarily represent more than the cost of the army we hope to maintain in settled peace conditions. The very full data collected by the Army authorities have been exhaustively scrutinised; every feasible economy has been effected, and the provision of £40 million is the least which can safely be inserted in the budget. And I must warn the Council that if the operations on the frontier should continue into the ensuing year, even the provision now proposed will not suffice.

RALIWAYS (CAPITAL OUTLAY).

54. The Railway Capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway Programme, including both open lines and lines under construction, amounted to £1,978,700 in 1916-17, £2,529,300 in 1917-18 and £4,154,5000 in 1918-19. In the Budget for the current year provision was made for £17-7 millions which, owing to failure of English supplies, it has not been possible to utilise fully. The latest estimate of expenditure is placed at £14.5 millions, which will be reduced to £10,211,000 by gains on exchange.

55. I have already mentioned that next year it is proposed to raise the provision to £18 millions for home and 4½ crores for Indian expenditure. The major portion of this sum will be devoted to works of improvement on existing lines and especially to provision of traffic facilities to enable railways to meet the increased demand on their resources which has followed the revival of trade. It is also hoped to make a beginning in replacement of the lines which it was necessary to dismantle during the war, and a sum of £212,000 has been allotted for this purpose. Progress in this respect is, however, directly dependent on the supply of materials, unfortunately still limited. In view of the pressing necessities of open lines it is not possible to provide at present for any considerable amount of new construction, but a sum of £630,000 has been alloted to enable a start to be made on some of the more urgent project held in abeyance during the war.

56. Detailed figures showing the Capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1916-17, and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges will be found in the Secretary's memorandum. The return on railway capital (excluding interest charges) was estimated in the current year's Budget at 5.51 per cent. We now estimate it at 5.68 per cent. in consequence of the small increase in net railway earnings resulting from the gain by exchange creditable to the railway revenue account. For next year we put it at 5.51 per cent. The charges for interest in the current and ensuing years work out to 3.82 and 3.85 per cent. respectively on the capital outlay, so that the final net profit on railways is 1.86 and 1.66 per cent. respectively. These interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go towards the discharge of debt.

IRRIGATION (CAPITAL OUTLAY).

57. Details regarding the financial position of our great irrigation undertakings will be given in the Secretary's memorandum, which will bring up to date the information given in connection with previous Financial Statements. The percentage of net profit on productive works was 6.08 in 1918-19, and is calculated at 7 in 1919-20. In the coming year we calculate it as 7.17.

58. The total length of main and branch canals and distributaries of State irrigation works of all classes in operation during the year 1918-19 was 66,130 miles which was 644 miles greater than the mileage in operation in 1917-18. It is expected that an additional length of 425 miles will have come into operation before the close of the year 1919-29. The total culturable area commanded by these canals amounted to nearly 52 million acres of which nearly 25 million acres were irrigated in 1918-19, and it is anticipated that during the current year the canal irrigated area will aggregate 26 3-4 million acres. During 1918-19 no new works of any importance were opened for irrigation. Irrigation on the Punjab triple canal system, i.e., the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab canals has developed satisf ctorily. The area irrigated during the current year is estimated at 1.7 million acres which is 363,000 acres in excess of that irrigated in 1918-19. The total irrigable area contemplated in the project estimate is 1 3/4 million acres, and it will thus be seen that this acreage has practically been attained. Besides the canals actually in operation, there are 35 schemes which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the technical experts. It is estimated that if all schemes under consideration or projected are eventually carried out, they will extend the benefits of canal irrigation to an additional area of about 10 million acres; their estimated cost amounts approximately to £40 millions sterling, from which a return ob about 7 per cent. is anticipated.

59. Progress of work on canals under construction has been maintained satisfactorily, though it has been limited by shortage of officers, large numbers of whom were absent on military duty and have only recently returned. It is anticipated that the new permanent headworks of the Ganges Canal will be completed during the ensuing year. Of the more important schemes, that for the Sarda Kichha Feeder has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the local Government is now making arrangements for the execution of the work. A modified project for the Sarda canal for Oudh, of which the Sarda Kichha Feeder forms a part, is under preparation by the local Government. The Grand Trunk canal project in Bengal which is designed to connect Calcutta with Eastern Bengal and Assam has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. It is proposed to finance this work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 3,09 lakhs, from capital funds. A detailed project for the irrigation of the Sind Sagar Doab is now under consideration; as now designed, the scheme will provide for an annual irrigation of about 2 million acres; the total cost of the project is estimated at 9.28 lakhs and the net revenue, after deducting working expenses, is estimated at Rs. 91½ lakhs a year. This scheme, if carried out, will bring prosperity to a desert tract with a very low rainfall, and it is believed that it will at the same time bring in a return of nearly 10 per cent. to the State. Of the other large scheme described last year as under investigation, those for the Sukkur barrage and the Bhakra dam are still under investigation and projects are being framed by the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab. The Sutlej Valley project referred to last year has moved a stage forward; the scheme was discussed by representatives of all parties concerned in December last, and a detailed project is now being prepared.

NEW DELHI.

60. The outlay for the year 1919-20 under this head, after allowing for a credit of Rs. 1 lakh for gain by exchange, is expected to amount to Rs. 50 lakhs as compared with a budget grant of Rs. 45 lakhs, an additional sum of 6 lakhs having been allotted in order to push on with the preparation for next year's work. It was pointed out last year that the recurring expenses of the present make-shifts were adding appreciably to the cost of the New Capital of India. Fortunately it is now possible to contemplate a programme which will enable the main buildings in the New City to be completed by the end of 1924, and in pursuance of this programme the grant for 1920-21 has been fixed at Rs. 1,10 lakhs, after allowing for a credit of Rs. 10 lakhs for gain by exchange. Sir E. Lutyens and Mr. H. Baker came out from England towards the end of 1919 and have been busy in connection with the scheme. Among the more prominent projects on which they have been employed are the chambers for the new Legislative Councils, the Medical Research Institute, the War Museum and the proposed memorial arch to the soldiers of the Indian Army who fell in the Great War.

CONCLUSION.

REFORM FINANCE; THE IMPERIAL DEFICIT.

61 As I have said before, this is the last occasion on which we shall present a budget based on the combined accounts of the Provincial and Central Governments; and next year will see the introduction to the new Legislative Assembly of a purely Imperial budget. We are now engaged in working out the many changes in rule which will be required in order to give the provinces the financial independence which the new order of things demands. If the supervision of finance and the control of expenditure by the Central Government have seemed at times to have been unduly rigid, too careful of the established rule and canon, I would ask our critics to cast their memory back to the days, not so long past, when our resources were inelastic, when a a single season's scarcity could produce a financial crisis, when Indian capital came forth with reluctance to support our loans. We have succeeded to days of gradually swelling revenues, of somewhat easier ways and means; but think that the Standing Committees of the new Councils and their new Finance Members will do well if they exercise their powers with something of the caution which has marked our expenditure control of the past. There is no truer canon of finance than the old axiom sanctified by the experience of ages, "magnum vectigal est parsimonia." The extent of the finances which will be at the disposal of the reformed Governments is, I know, a subject of live interest to this Council. The Joint Report of 1918, anticipated an Imperial deficit of 13¼ crores, that deficit being made up by contributions from the provinces. This would have left the provinces in the aggregate with a net surplus of about 2 crores. We have reconsidered the position in the light of the probable gains from exchange, and have done so in only one spirit, the genuine desire reduce the contributions to the lowest possible figure consistent with safeguarding the requirements of the country as a whole. There is no question of Government of India finance provincial finance; the provinces are no less interested than is the Central Government in the maintenance of our great Imperial services; the Central Government is equally concerned that provincial reform and provincial development should not be strangled by inadequate finance. After considering the effect of the present budget as arranged on 2 shilling basis, we think that we are justified in assuming for the present a reduction of the imperial deficit to 6 crores, and we have provisionally indicated this figure to Lord Meston's Committee on Financial Relations as the basis of their inquiry into the apportionment of contributions. We have further indicated that we propose to assume the liability for existinguishing these contributions within measurable time. The result will be that, adopting the figures of the provincial budgets for next year, as at present known to us, the local Governments will be 11 crores a year better off than under the present division of revenues between the Government of India and themselves

SUMMARY: THE CURRENT YEAR.

62. It would indeed have been a grateful task had I been able, in presenting to the Council the revised estimates of the present year, to exhibit a result more in keeping with the anticipations expressed by Lord Meston on the 1st March last year. He looked forward to a moderate surplus, and to the extinction of some 22 crores of temporary debt. Afghan war has involved us in a heavy deficit, and our Treasury Bill liability shows no reduction on the figure outstanding at the beginning of the year. But the picture is not entirely devoted of brighter features. Our revenue has more than fulfilled the expectations formed last March; our silver reserves stand reasonably high; and we have managed to finance ourselves up to the present without utilizing the power taken last September to increase the fiduciary note issue. For the coming year we take, and experience shows that we are justified in taking, an optimistic view of the growth of our major revenue heads.

THE YEAR 1920-21.

Our expenditure will be swollen by the provision which we have had to make for the revision of establishments due to the continued prevalence of high prices; but the dominant feature on the expenditure side of our budget is the high figure which we have been obliged to insert on the Military account. I have already explained at length the circumstances under which we have made this provision. I do not desire to base it on any denned threat or menace from the Middle East; but no one cognisant of the facts can be free from apprehension of the consequences which may ensue to the peace of India from the sinister movements now on foot in that quarter; and it would be little short of criminal if, in the circumstances, we failed to provide during the coming year the finance essential to keep our Army up to the necessary standard of efficiency. The sum we have provided is, I am persuaded, the bare minimum required. But apart from the special requirements of the coming year, I would again remind the Council that modern armies, with their demands for latter day equipment, for mechanical contrivances and technical establishments, are bound to be more expensive than the armies of the pre-war era. It is unnecessary to quote European analogies; but the Council will be interested to know that Japan has made a provision for its military expenditure in 9920 which is more than three times that of 1918. We hope, however, to finance these increased demands on our resources, both civil and military, without any additional burden to the country other than that involved in the rearrangement of the super-tax to which I have alretady alluded. On the capital side we contemplate a railway programme which will, we hope, satisfy those who are interested in the development of this great asset that we are now failing in our duty to repair the deficiencies of the years of war; and we look forward to meeting the first of the heavy liabilities involved by our short-term loans, namely, the repayment of the 19 crores of War Bonds which fall due in August next. As I have already reminded the Council this programme can only be realised if India gives a liberal response to our rupee loan in the coming year.

FUTURE LIABILITIES.

63. As for the future, the revenues of India are steadily and surely expanding; and their expansion affords a guarantee of their adequacy to meet such problems of development as immediately confront the administration of the country. Our pre-occupations lie rather in the provision of ways and means to meet our capital liabilities. The provinces will be drawing on their accumulated balances, and they will before long be asking for a share in the Imperial loans, or raising loans themselves. Our outstanding liabilities are not light. We have to meet twenty-five crores of war bonds in 1921, eleven crores in 1922, over two in 1923, and our terminable loan of five crores also falls due in that year. We have a breathing space in 1924; but in 1925 we have further payments to make of four crores and in 1928 we have to face a heavy maturity of twenty-five crores. Meanwhile our railways will not cease to demand fresh provision of capital money, and we have heavy irrigation projects in view. The solution of the problems of the future depends therefore on the growing accumulation of capital wealth in India, and the interest which the indian money market evinces in our loan issues. We had evidence during the year of what India could invest under the inspiration of patriotic motives; the response to our last year's issue afforded a proof that business India accepted our loan as a sound and profitable security. With such proofs, before us, and in the belief that the social and material development of the country will carry with it an increased sense of responsibility for the economic use of its expanding resources, we need not hesitate to look on the future with a full measure of confidence and trust.

W. M. HAILEY.

The 1st March, 1920.

INDIA'S ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR, 1918,

The following is appendix No. 2 to the financial statement referred to in paragraph 43 of the narrative:—

On the 10th September, 1918, the Council passed a resolution offering a further contribution to His Majesty's Government towards the cost of the European War. The resolution ran as follows:—

"That this Council recognises that the prolongation of the war justifies India's taking a larger share than she does at present in respect of the cost of the military forces raised, or to be raised, in this country, and recommends that such larger share be to the extent and under the conditions and safeguards indicated in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Member in moving this resolution."

The extent of the contribution is briefly as follows. In the first place, the Government of India offered to pay certain sums in respect of effective charges, made up of the normal cost of certain numbers of additional troops which had been raised in India during the war to maintain the forces in the various theatres of operations; the increased emoluments sanctioned in 1918 for the Indian troops whose normal charges were to be met from Indian revenues; the outlay on the provision of temporary, accommodation for additional Indian troops raised during the war; and the cost of the European section of the Indian Defence Force. In the next place, the Government of India offered to take over the liability for certain non-effective charges arising out of the war. The conditions and safeguards referred to in the resolution were that the payments would be reconsidered if we should have to fight on the frontiers of India and to incur large expenditure in that connection, or if we were faced with grave financial burdens in other respects, e.g., in consequence of a famine, or a great currency crisis.

2. Sir William Meyer estimated the amount of the proposed contribution for effective charges at about £33½ million. On the assumption that the European War would terminate about the end of 1919-1920. He estimated the liability for non-effective charges roughly at £11½ million, the payments being spread over a number of years. Owing to the earlier cessation of hostilities, the amount of the additional contribution for effective charges was recalculated in the Budget for 1919-20 at £19.4 million, viz., £12.2 million payable in 1918-19 and £7.2 million payable in 1919-20. It was intended to meet £4 million of the first instalment of this obligation from cash balances, and £6 million of the second instalment from the proceeds of the excess profits duty imposed last year; and it was anticipated that it would be possible to meet the balance of the contribution for effective charges, as well as the annual payments towards non-effective charges, from the yield of the revenues of India on the existing basis of taxation.

PRESENT POSITION.

3. The present position is that one of the contingencies mentioned by Sir William Meyer, namely, a war on the frontiers of India, has been realised. The operations on the frontier will cost according to the latest estimates £14½ million in the current year. The details of this war expenditure are explained elsewhere; the object of this paper is to give Hon. Members material to enable them to come to a conclusion whether in view of the facts just stated they will decide to maintain, withdraw from or modify the undertaking to assist His Majesty's Government by making a certain contribution towards the expenses of the European War. The financial issues involved are complicated, and it will be necessary to enter into some detail. The two portions of the contribution, which relate respectively to effective and non-effective charges, are dealt with separately.

4. The precise nature of the liability which the Government of India proposed to take over in respect of non-effective charges was explained by Sir William Meyer in his speech on the 9th September, 1918. It was agreed to meet the cost of all extraordinary pensions (i.e., wound, injury and family pensions) which had been, or might be, awarded for casualties occasioned by the war among Indian troops and followers and British officers of the Indian army. It was also agreed to meet the cost of the "service share" of similar charges relating to British troops including both those who belonged to the Indian establishment at the outbreak of the war and those who had served in India at some previous time. The obligation in either case was to be in lieu of that assumed in 1914, with the approval of the Legislative Council and the consent of the Houses of Parliament, namely, to pay to His Majesty's Government the cost of the ordinary pensions, or the service share of ordinary pensions, which might be saved to Indian revenues owing to war casualties.

5. The new contribution in respect of non-effective charges was estimated in 1918, on rough data then available, to involve an aggregate expenditure of £11½ million. Actuarial calculations recently made in England have, however, revealed that if the terms of the original offer are strictly adhered to, the aggregate payments to be made in this connection will amount to at least £33 million, the very large rise over the previous estimate being due partly to heavier casualties and partly to an increase in the rates of extraordinary pensions of British soldiers. As soon as the result of the calculations was notified to the Government of India, it was represented by them to His Majesty's Government that the liability in respect of the net cost of extraordinary pensions of British troops should be limited to a sum which would not largely exceed the figure included on this account in the original calculations. It was also stipulated that the payment of the donation should liquidate any claim which His Majesty's Government might have on Indian revenues in respect of the service share of extraordinary pensions of British troops who fought in the war and had previous Indian service but had ceased to belong to the Indian establishment before the war began. The precise terms of India's offer in respect of effective charges now stand as follows. India would bear the cost of the extraordinary pensions relating to Indian troops and followers and to British officers of the Indian army. The net cost this is equivalent to an immediate or capital payment of about £5 million. In respect of the net cost of the extraordinary pension of British troops, India would contribute a capital sum of £4 million, and this contribution would be in full settlement of any claims which His Majesty's Government may have against India in respect of troops who fought in the war and had previous Indian service but had ceased to belong to the Indian establishment before the war. It may be mentioned that it has been a long standing practice, dating from 1870, for India to bear the Indian service share, if any, of all pensions of British troops employed in British campaigns while His Majesty's Government do the same in Indian campaigns. Apart, therefore, from the larger question which now comes before the Council, the Government of India have, in the matter of the contribution for non-effective charges, formulated a settlement which, judged in the light of the previous proposals, must be regarded as satisfactory to Indian revenues and if the matter is to be re-opened, it may result in new claims being pressed against India which it would be difficult to resist. The contribution, it stands, would not of course be paid in one lump sum of £9 million: it would be proposed to spread the payment over a number of years.

6. To turn next to the additional contribution for effective charges, the various items have been mentioned in paragraph 4 of this paper, and they were also fully explained in Sir William Meyer's speech of the 9th September, 1918. In respect of this

(Continued on page 12.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(Continued from page 11.)

additional contribution, a provisional credit of £13.1 million has already been afforded to His Majesty's Government in our war accounts of 1919. In the budget estimates for the current year, there was provided a similar credit to His Majesty's Government of the sterling equivalent of rupee expenditure aggregating Rs. 10.8 crores, this figure on a recent reassessment now stands at Rs. 7.65 crores, the reduction being due to the correction of an over-estimate in respect of the item of accommodation, but mainly to the fact that in our revised calculation it is proposed to exclude, with effect from 1st April, 1919, any payments on account of the strengths of Indian troops definitely earmarked for the post-bellum overseas garrisons and actually serving overseas during 1919-20. It is necessary, however, to mention that if this sum of Rs. 7.65 crores were to be paid, it would cover the normal cost of certain Indian troops in excess of our ordinary peace establishments which have been actually utilised for the Afghanistan operations. Finally, it is proposed that if the decision to pay the contribution for effective charges is maintained, this sum also will be liquidated by instalments spread over a number of years, and it is for this reason that provisional insertion of £5,000,000 has been made both in the revised estimates for 1919-20 and in the budget for 1920-21.

7. The financial issues involved in the proposition which is now placed before Hon. Members may be summarised as follows. The contribution for non-effective charges would involve an aggregate payment from Indian revenues of £15.0 million, spread over a period of 20 years and corresponding to a capital sum of £9 million. The contribution for effective and non effective charges would thus stand at £31.7 million, of which £13.0 million have already been paid to His Majesty's Government in 1918-19.

8. One of the conditions attached to the guarantee having become operative, namely, the occurrence of war on the frontier, it might on the one hand be justly urged that the cost of the frontier operations (£1½ million) should be deducted from the contribution promised. On the other hand, it might be pointed out that, even if the cost of the Afghan war be added to the cost of the further contribution as now estimated, net result (46½ million) would exceed by very little the original estimate of £45 million framed by Sir William Meyer in 1918, which was accepted by India as the amount of her liability. Secondly, there is the important consideration that the excess profits duty, which is expected to bring in 9 crores, was specially imposed to pay for the portion of the contribution falling due in 1919-20. Also, as shown in paragraph 6 above, a certain sum, calculated at £1 million, would, if the offer be withdrawn fall on our revenues on account of troops utilized for the Afghanistan operations. Finally, there are strong grounds for holding that any reconsideration of the case should not in any case extend to the non-effective charges, in view of the nature of the settlement referred to in paragraph 5 above, since to do so might involve India in liabilities which cannot now be definitely stated.

IMPERIAL BANK.

MR. HAILEY'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

At the Imperial Legislative Council, today Mr. Hailey in introducing a Bill to constitute an Imperial Bank of India. He said, "I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amalgamate the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay under the name of the Imperial Bank of India. On this motion, I do not propose to detain the Council at any length. There will be an opportunity for fuller discussion on the second reading next week, when I shall move that the Bill be referred to Select Committee and when I shall explain the details rather more fully. I do not ask that we should to-day proceed to the next stage of the Bill since the Hon. Members have so far had no opportunity of studying its provisions. The Council will not, however, I hope, think that this has been due to any wish to push this Bill through with insufficient consideration."

Speaking further Mr. Hailey said the scheme for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks was mentioned to the Council by Mr. Howard in the interesting debate which we had last September on the question of a State Bank. Subsequently, the actual scheme was embodied in a circular letter from the Directors of the three Banks to their shareholders and was published in all the newspapers. Finally a lengthy despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State setting forth very fully the main lines of the scheme and the reasons which led Government to welcome it as promising to be of great importance to the interests of the Country was published in February and copies were sent to each hon. member. The Bill itself nearly gives effect to the scheme as so published. Its drafting, however, has been a somewhat difficult matter in view of the large number of small, though very technical details, which have had to be provided for and it has unfortunately not been possible to get the Bill ready for circulation earlier. I do not therefore ask the Council to-day to commit itself to any unqualified acceptance of the terms of the Bill. When the time comes for me to ask the Council to agree to its reference to the Select Committee the hon. members will have had time to study its provisions and to form an opinion as to the way in which the Bill seeks to give effect to the main principles of the scheme already published. We have designedly appended a very full statement of objects and reasons in order to explain clearly to the hon. members exactly what the Bill seeks to effect.

Important Features of the Scheme.

All I will do on the present occasion is to emphasise one or two of the most important features of this scheme. The scheme does not merely represent an ordinary Banking amalgamation. It has an important aspect in that connection, but if it stopped there it would be little more than what in England would be called a private Bill. But it seeks to go further. It will increase the resources of the three Banks by handing over the whole of our balances to them and seeks in return to make use of the amalgamated institution as a means of furthering the Banking development of which this country stands much in need. The Bank will have a definite obligation to open 100 new branches five years. It is on this account and not merely because it is a Bank amalgamation that it has aroused considerable public interest and in some quarters criticism. I am far from regretting that the public has evinced much interest in the scheme, for, I feel strongly that this is a matter which the more it is ventilated the more it is likely to meet with the acceptance of all those who are anxious to see a real beginning made to remedy what is admittedly one of the great defects from which India is suffering. We set forth the position clearly in our despatch of the 25th June, 1919. In the despatch the Government of India described the urgent necessity for an increase in Banking facilities if the proper development and progress of this country is to be secured. It is stated that in their opinion an indispensable preliminary to any widespread growth in banking was the establishment of a central bank strong and in intimate relation with the Government and with a large number of branches throughout the country. If the Council will allow me will read the following extract from the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State dealing with this matter

"We doubt if in the present conditions in which there are three separate banks working independently any further substantial increase in the number of branches is to be looked for owing mainly to considerations territorial limits and of profit and loss. The Presidency Banks have now undertaken as part of the present amalgamation scheme to establish 100 new branches within five years and we have every reason to hope that the progressive policy thus initiated will be continued until at least in every district and eventually at every town of importance a branch of the Imperial Bank is established. We do not claim this widespread extension of the branches will work a sudden miracle or will immediately prove itself the long sought talisman to charm the wealth of India from its hoards. We do not look for rapid or dramatic results. But a beginning must be made and we think that the mere appearance in a district of a Bank which conducts Government's treasury and public debt business and as to whose stability there can be no question and from which local traders and traders in produce can obtain advances on reasonable terms must in due course inevitably have an appreciable effect upon the mental attitude towards Banking in general, and in course of time we shall expect to see the new branches of the Imperial Bank attract a large amount of deposit from the general public, in such localities." That is one important aspect of the case of which I wish to invite the attention of the Hon. Members—the opportunities for extension of Banking facilities which this amalgamation offers. I have now to turn to another one which I think will be equally in the minds of the Hon. Members. It need hardly be said that if a Bank of this sort is to play its full part in the development of the country it must have its roots in the soil. An exotic will never bear the fruit which we look for. One of the principal reasons why Banking on modern lines has not made greater progress in India, is because with a few notable exceptions the only trained Bankers available have been Europeans.

WILL IT BE A NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

I am glad to say that more recently Indians have been taking to banking in greater numbers, more particularly on the Bombay side. I could name more than one striking example of conspicuous success of that side if India. The name of Mr. Pochkhanawala is one such name. Nevertheless progress on the whole has been slow. We ourselves look to the Imperial Bank as likely to stimulate very considerably the training and employment of Indians as bankers. Let me again read an extract from what the Government of India said on this matter, in their despatch to the Secretary of State. "For such development moreover an equal necessity is a sufficient supply of men trained in modern methods of banking. The mere staffing of a large number of the new branches of the amalgamated Bank will necessarily involve the training and employment of Indian agency to a very much greater extent than at present and the demand for and training of such men by the Imperial Bank should have a valuable influence in stimulating their supply for other banking institutions just as the requirements of our public works department have undoubtedly stimulated the growth of the engineering profession in India. Our hope, therefore, is that the new bank will grow up and be really a national institution."

I feel, said Mr. Hailey, I must repudiate in the strongest terms the suggestions that have been made in some quarters that the object of the scheme is to preserve an European monopoly. We look to the new Bank to have a wide and beneficient sphere of influence and any scheme of construction which gave it a definite racial colour whether European or Indian would inevitably doom it to failure. A purely European concern however successful its operations might be in the seaports and larger cities could never be successful in carrying banking activities over the extended area which we contemplate as the field of operation of the new Bank is. On the other hand an institution purely under Indian management would not, I believe, command for many years to come a sufficient supply of expert banking knowledge to enable to take that position in the economy of the country which we wish to see the new bank occupy. This is preeminently one of those matters which urgently call for co-operation between Europeans and Indians and if, as I hope and believe, that co-operation should be forthcoming the Imperial Bank should prove a most useful factor in promoting the economic interests of the country.

QUESTION OF CONTROL.

These remarks bring me to the third point also which has attracted the attention of the public, the question of control. The controlling body of the Bank, that is, the Governors will consist of the presidents and vice-presidents and Secretaries of the three Banks with two managing Governors appointed by the Governing body. body. These are the representatives of the shareholders. In addition we propose to place on the Governing body an official Controller of Currency who will represent primarily the Government interests and will have certain well defined powers. In this respect we have been told by certain critics that if the governing body is limited to the constitution I have described, this institution will only reproduce what the writers are pleased to call an entirely European character.

must delay the Council while I examine this objection. In one of the constituent Banks, the Banks of Bombay the Indian shareholders are already in a majority and three out of the six directors are Indians, one of whom besides being one of the leaders of industry in this country is a prominent member of this Council. I am glad to hear that the Bank of Madras has recently invited an Indian gentleman to join its Directorate. The Council will, think, agree that it is not for the Government to dictate to the shareholders whom they should or should not elect as their Directors and I see no justification for any attempt to legislate in the direction of compelling the shareholders to exercise their choice in favour of members of one class of the community rather than another. But we desire to see the new Bank start under the most favourable auspices and we desire there should remain no doubt or suspicion justifiable or otherwise that the interests of the general taxepayer who will contribute a considerable portion of the Bank's resources in the shape of Government balances are not sufficiently represented. While therefore we do not intend any dictation to the shareholders regarding their own representatives on the Governing body we have decided to take power in the Bill for the Governor-General-in-Council to nominate two additional members to the Governing body of the Bank. The members will be non-officials and will be nominated for a year but they can be renominated and the provision will, I hope, the Council agree, amply meet the desire that the interests of the general taxpayer will be sufficiently represented.

WHY EXCHANGE OPERATIONS WILL BE EXCLUDED.

There remains a final point to bring before the Council. It is again a point in which the proposals have been criticised and I think it right to bring any point of criticism before the Council at the earliest opportunity. It has been said that we should not seek as we do seek to exclude the Imperial Bank from taking part on ordinary Exchange operations. It is a point of detail rather than of principle, but I can dispose it off without delaying the Council. The Banks themselves have acquiesced in this proposal and they have done so for the reason that they now hold in many cases the balances of the Exchange Banks and they could not expect those banks to leave their balances with them if they were rivals in the matter of Exchange operations. I have now explained the main lines of the Bill and I hope I have met in advance some of the criticisms which have been levied at the proposals contained in our Despatch and which will no doubt be in the minds of many members to-day. It remains for me now only to put the motion and I do so believing that the majority of the members will agree that this long deferred measure will not only meet a standing want in this country, is not only sound in principles but is conceived on lines which will promote the best interests of India.

Leave was given to introduce the Bill and publish it in the "Gazette of India." The Council adjourned till Wednesday.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 2.

At question time Sir William Marris replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question re action taken by the Government of Bombay on the Government of India's resolution on local self-government said the question is one which might suitably be asked in the local legislative council. The hon. member is referred to the speech made by his Excellency the president of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay on the 10th December, 1919, paragraph 22 of resolution No. 8969 dated the 27th October 1919, of the Government of Bombay and paragraph 31 of resolution No. 9449 dated the 11th November, 1919, of the same overnment. The qualifications proposed in the case of the Bombay Legislative Council for classes other than the wage earners in the ity of Bombay are shown in the appendices the report of the Franchise Committee, those for rural areas are much lower than the qualifications now in force for elections to local and district board, those for urban reas also appear to be lower than the qualifications in force for elections to the presidency corporation and to the district municipalities, but as the basis adopted is not identical in the two cases the Government of India are unable to say what the precise difference is and would suggest that the hon. member should ask the Bombay Government for this information. As regards wage-earners in the City of Bombay the hon. member is referred to the answer given to his question on the 20th February.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Sir Thomas Holland replying to Mr. Sarma's question re-appointment of conciliation boards or boards of arbitration said the Government of India have gathered as much information as possible regarding the experience obtained in other countries and this is now under consideration with a view to consulting local governments as to the practicability of devising means in India to prevent and settle labour disputes. It is not possible therefore at present to say whether legislation will be necessary.

MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

At question time His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. Sarma's question re-the Publication of the Medical Services Reorganization Committee's report, said the Secretary of State has approved the publication of the report which will be done as soon as the recommendations of the Army in India Committee on the subject dealt with have been received by the Secretary of State. It is impossible to say at present whether an opportunity can be afforded for discussion in the Council on the report.

Mr. Patel asked:—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose for the information and guidance of the new Legislative Councils and public generally to lay down in the rules to be made under the new Act definite principles governing the revision of the list of the transferred subjects from time to time within ten years.

Sir William Marris replied:—The Hon. Member has apparently overlooked the Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, in which the principlse he desiderates are set out in the clearest possible manner. In this Preamble, Parliament has indicated that progress will depend upon the operation of factors at present unknown. Consequently, the Government of India do not propose to attempt to formulate the rate or conditions of the further transfer of subjects in the Rules to be made under the Act.

In replying to another question by Mr. Patel Sir William Marris said that Government will always be ready to play their part promoting the political development of India, but they would draw the Hon. Member's attention to the expression of Parliament's opinion in the Preamble of the Act to the effect that progress in such matters must depend on the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred and the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsiblity.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE OF CERTAIN SERVICES.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey replying to Mr. Sarma's question re-annual increase in the expenditure under salaries and pensions in certain services said (a) The approximate cost per annum of the increases of pay sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the several Imperial and Provincial Services, is as follows:—(1) Indian Civil Service, Rs. 36,00,000. (2) Provincial Civil Service, Rs. 25,00,000. (3) Indian Police Services, Rs. 13,00,000. (4) Provincial Police Service, Rs. 1,00,000. (5) Indian Medical Service, Rs. 25,00,000. (6) Indian Forest Service, Rs. 4,50,000. (7) Indian Education Service, Rs. 10,00,000. (8) Provincial Education Service, Rs. 6,00,000. (9) P. D. D. Imperial and Provincial Services, Rs. 25,00,000. (10) Railway Department Imperial Engineers, Rs. 1,00,000. (11) Geological Survey of India Department, Rs. 1,00,000. (12) Indian Mines Department, Rs. 15,000. (13) Northern Indian Salt Revenue Department, Rs. 50,000. (14) Bengal Pilot Services, Rs. 20,000.

The estimate given above of the cost of the revision of the pay of the Provincial Civil Service and the Provincial Educational Service are no more than very rough approximations as the local Governments have still to work out their detailed schemes within the maximum limits approved by the Secretary of State. (b) The increase under pensions is estimated roughly at Rs. 3,00,000 per annum.

ARMY COMMITTEE.

ENQUIRIES ALMOST COMPLETED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 1.

The Army in India Committee have now almost completed their enquiries at Delhi and will shortly proceed to Poona and thence to England where their report will be prepared. Since their arrival in India they have examined a large number of witnesses from Generals and Lieutenant-Generals down to junior Captains as well as numerous Indian officers and Civilians. In January the Committee visited Rawalpindi in order to see a number of witnesses from the Northern Command and during their forthcoming visit to Poona they will examine witnesses from the Southern Commands. It is understood that they have already formulated provisional conclusions regarding certain aspects of their enquiry and these will be further discussed on their return to England with Lord Esher and where necessary with the War Office authorities. Although no date for completing their report can yet be fixed, it is hoped that it may be in the hands of His Majesty's Government by the middle of June.

BRAHMIN NON-BRAHMIN CONTROVERSY.

LORD MESTON'S ARBITRATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 2.

Lord Meston, the arbitrator appointed by the Government of India to settle the question of the reservation of seats for the non-Brahmins, met the representatives of the Brahmins and non-Brahmins at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. His Lordship made an appeal to the representatives to arrive at an amicable settlement among themselves, pointing out the effect such a decision would have on the British Press, Parliament, and the British public. The representatives consented to consider the question and requested His Lordship to meet them again after half an hour. Negotiations proving futile, His Lordship heard arguments on both sides, and said he would endeavour to present his findings at the earliest possible time.

HUBLI RLY. STRIKE CONTINUES.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, March 1.

The Hubli railway strike continues. The Collector arrived, and interviewed the strikers and with the Settlement Committee. The demands were scrutinised. They included 60 per cent. rise in wages, privilege and sick leaves, revision of scales, and an increment, fixing the minimum at start, recognition of the Union, pay of strike days, removal of Mr. Capl per and his two clerks, free library, primary school, etc. The Collector considers the demands fair and his advice to resume work unconditionally.

Infant Mortality.

In a normal year 8,870 infants die in Bombay equal to a death-rate of 409.6 per 1,000 children born. Last year 13.533 infants died or 652.33 deaths per 1,000 born. This indicates a very appalling state of affairs. Will you help to remedy this by taking an interest in Children's Welfare Work? That is work to stop such an alarming death-rate among the children of Bombay by seeing that these poor mites are properly cared for and fed.

You can help in many ways, and the Committee will be glad to advise you how, besides attending the great

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INDIA'S FISCAL POLICY.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the speech of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on his resolution, *re*. Fiscal Policy in the Imperial Council:—

Sir, I have the honour to move the resolution that I read:

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members of this Council to investigate the question of fiscal policy to be adopted hereafter by the Government of India as a result of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee and devise and suggest such tariff arrangements as seem to it best fitted to the needs of India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Sir, the people of this country were agitating for years past for getting what they call fiscal autonomy. All shades of opinion in the country were at one on this question, to use the phrase used by my friend, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, yesterday, all parties, all shades of opinion, worshipped in the same temple so far as that question was concerned and all the deputations that went to England to represent their respective cases, were agreed on this one point and pressed the question upon the attention of the Joint Committee, and the Joint Committee, as a result of the unanimous opinion of the country on that question, made some recommendations which I have not yet been able to understand quite properly, but which I will read to this Council. I will read only the relevant portions of the recommendation. The Joint Committee says:

"Nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between Indian and Great Britain than a belief that India's fiscal policy is dictated from Whitehall in the interests of the trade of Great Britain. That such a belief exists at the moment there can be no doubt; that there ought to be no room for it in the future is equally clear. India's position in the Imperial Conference opened the door to negotiation between India and the rest of the Empire, but negotiation without power to legislate is likely to remain ineffective. A satisfactory solution of the question can only be guaranteed by the grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs as an integral portion of the British Empire. It cannot be guaranteed by Statute without limiting the ultimate power of Parliament to control the administration of India and without limiting the power of veto which rests in the Crown; and neither of these limitations finds a place in any of the Statutes in the British Empire. It can only therefore be assured by an acnowledgment of a Convention. Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers, as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa.

"In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its legislature are in agreement and they think that this intervention when it does take place should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party."

A WELL-FOUNDED BELIEF.

This is in brief the recommendation of the Joint Committee on what we call fiscal autonomy. Now the first part of the recommendation gives the reason for the recommendation. It says that there is a belief in India that the fiscal policy of India is dictated in the interests of Great Britain from Whitehall and it further says that nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between Britain and India than that belief and that every attempt should be made to root out that belief from the minds of the people. Clearly, therefore, such a belief does exist at the moment, and I go further and say that that belief is certainly well-founded. The people have good reasons for holding that belief, because, when England was free-trader, then the free trade policy prevailed. An attempt was made in 1911, I think it was by Mr. Bonar Law by issuing an appeal to the people of India in favour of Imperial Preference, but, as the Government of the day was free trader, Lord Crewe came out with a long speech in which he said that such a course would be an insult to the people of India. It would be placing India in a worse position than Colonies—and it would be ruinous to the people of India. I do not want to go into all that, but now, when the policy of free trade has recently changed, we find a resolution seriously moved by a member of the Executive Council in this very House only yesterday to the effect that we should appoint a Committee to go into the question of Imperial Preference, because the Government at home is now considering the question of Imperal Preference very seriously and has in fact tentatively adopted that policy. So even after these recommendations of the Joint Committee which insist that attempts should be made to remove root and branch the belief in the minds of the people that the trade policy of India is dictated from Whitehall, the Government of India instead of trying to remove that belief, is introducing and adopted a resolution in this Council which will have the effect of furthering that belief. And I am sorry to say that the correspondence that passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the question of Imperial Preference is also denied to this Council however, that is another matter.

ACTUAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

I now come to the actual recommendations that have been made and the scope and the meaning of those recommendations. I find that speaking about those recommendations the hon. member for Commerce and Industry some time ago in Bombay stated that something approaching fiscal autonomy had been granted to India. Well, Lord Curzon in his speech in the House of Lords in the debate on the Government of India Bill said that India had been given almost full fiscal autonomy, while Lord Sinha in one of his speeches in Bombay clearly gave the impression that we had been given full fiscal freedom. He said that with regard to fiscal matters India would have the same right of regulating her policy as all other dominions of His Majesty.

THREE DIFFERENT VERSIONS.

These are three different versions. My Hon. friend, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy yesterday or the day before asked Government to explain what the extent and meaning of those recommendations were; and in reply he was referred to the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee. It is because of these different versions coming from different high quarters as regards the exact meaning and scope of these recommendations that we seek to find out from the Government of India what they think of those recommendations, and the reply that we get is "There are the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee; you look into them and put your own construction." Well, we have put our own construction on them. Mr. Petit, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Industrial Conference recently held in Bombay—what does he say of these recommendation? He says, after a critical examination of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee, "Under these circumstances I hope I may be pardoned for insisting or maintaining that what has been vouchsafed to us under the Act is not real fiscal autonomy as we understand it. If it is only a step (he is not sure whether it is even a step) towards it, let us hope that the complete transfer of it to the representatives of the people will not be withheld for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary". This is the state of things. We do not exactly know what the recommendations mean; but the only way to find out is to try and put forward concrete proposals in regard to this matter in the form of legislation. Speaking for myself, I believe that the two qualifications or limitations which have been laid down in the recommendations deprive those recommendations of the pith and substance of them. But apart from that, if anything is really given in the nature of fiscal autonomy, it is not to the people of India, it is to the Government of India; and how far the Government of India in this matter will act independently of the Secretary of State and the British Cabinet and the British Parliament is a question for the future because as I say, till yesterday we found that they were not free or acting independently in this matter. So long as the Government of India is responsible to Parliament, so long as the people of India have no control over the Government of India, fiscal autonomy, as has been recommended by the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, has, to my mind no meaning. But we have been assured time without number that fiscal autonomy has been granted by the Joint Committee and by Parliament and therefore it is worth while now to try and see how far we can go in that respect. Of course I have stated the views that have been expressed from time to time, since the recommendations were made, by the politicians and public men and also by the Government of this country; but in the House of Commons also whilst this Bill was under discussion attempts were made by various members to find out from the Secretary of State himself as to what was the exact scope and meaning of those recommendations. I will just refer to one or two speeches in this connection. At page 512 of the official report of the House of Commons Debates on December the 4th, Mr. Montagu was invited in express terms to explain the House what exactly those recommendations meant. Mr Denniss, who represented the industries and commerce in the House of Commons, put a pointblank question to the Secretary of State. He said:—

"It is necessary that one almost supremely important matter, which has scarcely been mentioned or thought of in the course of the Debate in Committee and here, should be brought to the right Hon. Gentleman's attention so that he may tell us how far the fiscal policy of India will be controlled by the new Legislature. That is a matter of profound importance to all in this country who trade with India, many of our principal industries, many of our great commercial men and traders. So far as I can see the Bill is intended to remove every check upon fiscal policy or fiscal control of the new Legislature. As far as possible we entrust it entirely to this body of men, who in the Legislative Chamber will consist, to a great extent, of the rich men, the manufacturers and merchants of India. I believe this Bill is intended, as far as possible to tie the hands of the Secretary of State and prevent him from placing any check upon any of the fiscal measures which may be passed, which may impose fetters upon our trade with India. The importance of that to our industry cannot be over-estimated, and it would not become me, as one of the representatives of the centre of the great cotton industry, to let it pass without a warning of what may, and is more than likely, to happen in the immediate future. Our cotton industry is our greatest exporter, and India is our best market. Under the present law the Secretary of State for India has absolute control over the fiscal policy of India. So far as the Executive is concerned, he has the powers of superintendence, direction and control of all acts, matters, and concerns relating to the revenues of India". That power will be swept away by Clause 23 when Rules are made under that Clause. There is a certain protection in that these Rules have to be laid on the Table of this House and Resolutions of both Houses have to be passed before the Rules become part of the Statute; but the intention is that immediately on the passing of this Act these Rules shall be made, and the Secretary of State will then be deprived of his powers of superintendence, direction, and control of all acts, matters, and concerns relating to the revenues of India.

A further power which the Secretary State has at the present time is that of disallowing the Acts of the Indian Legislature. He can intervene and advise his Majesty disallow them, although passed by the Legislature and assented to by the Governor-General Up to the present time he has had control the import duties into India on English goods. Some time ago we had a Debate in this House on the Indian Cotton Duties. When India gave us her great contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the War we agreed to the duties being raised, in consideration of a promise that there would be some day at the end of the War a system of Imperial Preference throughout the Empire in which the discrimination against English goods in regard to any of our Dominions and India would be done away with. It is the intention of the Bill that the Secretary of State shall no longer exercise his power of disallowing any Act imposing prohibitive restrictions upon the trade of this country with India. On this point the Report of the Select Committee referring to Section 23, says:

He quotes the recommendations of the Committee and says:—"That means that the policy, apparently, is that the fiscal policy the Indian Legislature is to be based on the same lines as that of Canada, and South Africa. That means complete fiscal autonomy. The manufacturers and traders should know that that is the intention of the Bill.

"In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject."

That is to say, he is not to exercise his power of disallowing any such tarrifs.

"When the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement."

Then he goes on further "I rather tremble for the future of many of our industries in this country. I know the views of the right hon. gentleman to some extent and perhaps this will give him an opportunity of making some statement of the matter. The Secretary of State was thus invited to make a statement as to the scope and meaning of these recommendations by Mr. Denniss in his speech which have read. I may say here that to this query by Mr. Denniss no reply was forthcoming. The Secretary of State took no notice of it. He did not touch the point about fiscal autonomy in his final speech although he was more than ever asked to explain the meaning and the scope of these recommendations. There is perhaps some explanation forthcoming in regard to a similar query Mr. Stewart

MR. STEWART'S QUERY.

This is what Mr. Stewart asked:—

Mr. Stewart "I had a motion down to ascertain what would happen in certain circumstances if the Secretary of State divested himself he proposes to do, of his authority. As probably India will claim full fiscal autonomy under this Bill, what will be the position Supposing India were to declare full fiscal autonomy and try to make a bargain with some other countries, giving that country better terms than she was prepared to offer the country. If the Secretary of State divested himself of all his powers, will India be able to legislate in this way, and will it not mean the breaking up of any system of Preference the principle of which the present government have accepted in a tentative form? I merely suggest that, for the Secretary of State to destroy his authority in this way is altogether unnecessary."

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

This is the reply given by Mr. Montagu "I do not think fiscal autonomy comes into this clause at all; it is merely concerned with such matters as allowing the Government of India to act in administrative matters when it is in agreement with the legislative councils. All measures connected with fiscal question will be Bills, and all Bills will have to receive the sanction of the Crown. The King has a veto over all legislation and therefore nothing that can be done under section 33 will, I think, be likely affect that matter. I wish it were otherwise, because if there is any body in this House who thinks we ought till to manipulate the tariffs of India in the interests of any part of Great Britain I should like to test that by a division. My hon. friend say "How are we to guarantee that India will not manipulate the affairs to the advantage of some body else"? What guarantee have we that Australia will not do the same There is nothing which would do us so much harm as the slightest suspicion that we want to alter the tariffs of India in the interests of British trade. We have the soldarity of the Empire to depend upon, and the Imperial good will, which has always been developed by mutual trust and I think my hon. friend is perfectly right to have raised the question which ought to be decided but I do not think it can be decided under this Bill." So the Secretary of State leaves us to understand the recommendations in the best way we can The Government of India does not help us and public men both in India and in England put whatever construction they like upon the recommendations. It is therefore absolutely necessary that we should find out exactly the scope and the meaning of the recommendations. There no doubt that nothing has been given; there is no doubt that nothing has been given to the Government of India, but we do not know, how far the Secretary of State will not interfere with the fiscal measures which are to be introduced and whether he will require the Government of India to consult him before any measures are undertaken at all. As a matter of fact if I read the recommendations aright, the Government of India have no business whatever to consult the Secretary of State in the matter before fiscal measures are undertaken. The Secretary of State may in the two circumstances mentioned in the recommendations interfere *at any later stage* but so far as previous consultation is concerned, he should have no voice in the matter. It appears that even now correspondence is going on between this Government and the Secretary of State on the question of Imperial preference. I do not know why In these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that we should find out what these recommendations mean. I say let us take these recommendations in hand and let us proceed to formulate and revise our tariff arrangements and let us make the whole ground ready for the new legislative assembly." The Joint Committee say that India must have the same right of regulating her tariffs as the colonies have. We should therefore decide and formulate our tariffs in the best interests of India; let us see how far we can go, how far we are allowed to go and how far the Government is free to deal with these fiscal questions. It is our duty to bring the matter to head. That can best be done by a Committee of officials and non-officials appointed by this Council for the purpose of formulating a definite scheme. With these words I move my Resolution.

NEED OF LABOUR ORGANISATION.

MR. WADIA ON INDIA'S LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The following report of Mr. Wadia's informal visit to the Seattle Central Labour Council's Session on December 17, 1919, is published by Mr. John T. Worseley:—

"Through short notice arrangements made by a member of the T. S. Seattle Lodge, who was also a member of Organised Labour, Mr. Wadia gave an impromptu talk of almost an hour's duration before the regular weekly sessions of the Seattle Central Labour Council.

The 450 delegates and spectators present showed their fine appreciation of the oration—for that's what it was—by round after round of applause as the many fine and telling points were made as to the need of labour organising, internationally as well as nationally, to bring about the new era of Universal Brotherhood. His remarks about labour conditions in India, the caste system, etc., and his adroit answers to the many questions asked by various delegates, will be very helpful to the local movement in future discussions of India's problems. Also the plea for, and defence of constitutional methods will help the conservative constructive element locally to push forward our movement for co-operation and political action, as against economic organizations alone with its resulting strikes and warfare.

Mr. Wadia was given an ovation when he finished his address, and many delegates pressed forward to shake his hand as a further taken of appreciation.

The delegates to the Council represent some 60,000 organized workers of Seattle, and are the most forward looking, wide awake, and active group in Amerıia."

"POLITICS FOR GENTLEMEN."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I request you to publish this in fairness in your paper. One of your notes to-day seems to be inspired by the correspondence of Mr. Pendse, Poona, for the version you gave about Mrs. Beasant's speech was a quite different one. Your note on the letter of Mr. Pendse who is too much overpowered by the sight of Mrs. Beasant folding her hands, to remember the circumstances is surely timely, but I think that it would have been much more logical and useful if it had contained also a little admonition and advice to the other party. The damaging and wholly unjustifiable attacks not only on Lok. Tilak, the nation's pride and idol, but also on the Congress are too fresh in the minds of your readers to need a fresh mention in support of my statement. Your readers, I think, will agree with me when I say that her articles in "New India" were not necessary if they were meant only to show her difference of opinion with the Congress. In fact, the turn that Mrs. Besant has taken with regard to the political situation of the country has come as a painful surprise to many, and the people may be forgiven if at times they take to such extreme measures, especially when one remembers the magnitude and importance of things at stake. You speak in your note of the method of showing their difference of opinion with Mrs. Besant, but I think that it was more than a difference of opinion of Mrs. Beasant with the people that is responsible for that event. For people have at times difference of opinion with Mr. Gandhi also, but I am sure no one will treat Mr. Gandhi in that way. Thus again the doctrine of honest difference of opinion and conscience is being carried too far now-a-days, and every change of attitude, wrong or right, can be explained in that way, (the support of Sir D. Wacha to the Indemnity Bill was thus explained away by some), and none need be surprised at the reaction against it at times, for it is only natural. In fact our leaders must understand their responsibilities and position too clearly to seek support from that doctrine at all times and indeed, the recent deplorable event will not have happened in vain if it goes some way to help in that direction. Again, the emphasis on past services must be within its limits, and it must not make us blind to the present actions, for otherwise the stimulus for consistency, stability, and permanent efforts will be removed—surely not good from any point of view. Lastly, it seems that your correspondent-critic and your note have forgotten to remember that the patience of people is not without limits. Indeed, the real preventive and destructive remedy lies with the leaders, or at least the leaders have a corresponding duty to perform.—Yours, etc.

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FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN!

LOGIC AND SENTIMENT AT ONE.

THE TIME IS—NOW.

The whole future of the Presidency of Bombay will be affected vitally by what we accomplish during the month of March, 1920.

That is a sweeping assertion, and of late the public may have been somewhat surfeited with sweeping assertions. But this statement is not demagoguery. It is literal and precise truth.

The greatest asset of any nation is its man-power. (Man-power includes woman-power, as mankind includes womankind).

The fruit of the man-power tree is His Majesty, King Baby. Its root is the Mother.

The Children's Welfare Organization aims at saving, improving and developing the fruit, and, having behind it logic as well as love, practical wisdom as well as humanity, shrewdness and experience in other lands as well as sentiment, it aims at saving and improving the fruit by studiously tending the root.

The Mother Art.

Motherhood is a vitally important and a very complex art. To regard it as fortuitous or accidental, or as a mere matter of course, like the passing of the seasons, is to flout Providence, to neglect one of mankind's most sacred duties, and to invite national deterioration and disaster. There are whole quarters in Bombay in which motherhood is not even an accident, but sheer, stark tragedy, both for mother and babe.

We may strive without ceasing to bring about political and social reforms, but in this age of fierce international competition we cannot hope to achieve real progress for the nation, without ensuring real progress for its individual citizens. The root of good citizenship is motherhood. The time at which you can make or mar citizens is when they are in the cradle. You cannot hope to get high-grade citizens out of low-grade nurseries. The gutters and the chawls of Bombay are some of the lowest grade nurseries in the world.

The Children's Welfare Organization aims at remedying this evil, and safe-guarding the Bombay public against the gravest danger that can threaten any community: (1) the deadly peril of a high rate of infant mortality; (2) the almost more deadly peril of a sickly, weakling, ailing, disease-ridden infant populace.

This Touches You.

Do not forget that the babies of one year are the citizens of another year. The appeal is as much to your sense of logic as to your sense of humanity. It does not matter what your calling, if you are resident in this Presidency you are and must always be affected personally by Children's Welfare in this Presidency. It affects your pocket and your prospects, even if you should make believe to yourself that it does not affect your heart; because in it is wrapped up the whole matter of the country's progress, the people's efficiency, production, prosperity, the relations between capital and labour, and a hundred other vital questions.

The vitally important question as to whether or not Bombay (which in so many other ways leads all India) shall *adequately* and *successfully* launch its Children's Welfare Organization, depends upon two main factors: the strength of your generosity and sense of duty, and the devoted labours of a band of ladies and gentlemen in Bombay who, at the call of Her Excellency, Lady Lloyd are freely giving their days and nights to doing the actual work which must precede a successful launch. The time is very short now, and your help must come very soon if it is to affect the launch of a movement which goes to the root of all progress in Bombay.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete opens on March 8th at the Prince of Wales' Museum. Your contribution is awaited, now, your attendance on March 8th.

The Children's Welfare and Pearl Necklace which will be one of India's really famous ornaments in years to come, awaits your contribution—a pearl or the price of one now.

The Children's Welfare Fund needs your contribution badly, whether it be a lakh or a rupee, and needs it now. Please send to Mr. Kidd, of the National Bank of India.

There will be many entertainments in aid of the same cause. In enjoying these—the Display of Dancing at the Empire Theatre, the Eastern play in the Royal College of Science, and others—you will help Children's Welfare if you buy your tickets now. See Messrs. Rose and Company about it.

Refreshments will be provided at the Exhibition. This section is in the charge of Mrs. Chambers. Every kind of comestible that you ever eat at tea-time is wanted, and your contribution—cakes or cash—will be welcomed gratefully at the Exhibition Office, Prince of Wales' Museum.

CHILDREN'S PEARL NECKLACE

The following statement shows the Pear and cash which have been contributed since last week's list appeared. These donations are most gratefully acknowledged, and it is hoped that further gifts will be sent in as early as possible:—

Mr. Revashankar Jagjivan. 1 pearl.
Mr. Maganbhai Naginchand. 1 pearl.
L. T. and Co. Cheque for Rs. 500.
H. H the Nawab of Janjira. 2 pearls.
H. . the Chief of Jath. Rs. 250.
H. H. the Chief and Maharani of Bhor. Rs. 1,000.
Messrs. Currumsey Damjee and Sons. 1 pearl.
Mr. Lowjee Magjee. 1 pearl.
Mrs. J. H. Bhabha. 1 pearl.
Mrs. J. Gandar. 2 pearls.
Mr. Bhagwandas Goverdhandas. Cheque for Rs. 501.
Sir Thomas Bickett. 1 pearl.
Mr. Gopaldas Tricumjee Jivandas. Cheque for Rs. 5,000.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. 5 pearls.
Mrs. H. M. Mehta. 1 pearl.
Mr. Khetsey Khaisey. Cheque for Rs. 5,000.
Mrs. Mungaldas, (Ahmedabad). 1 pearl.
Mr. Peroshaw Bomanjee Petit. Cheque for Rs. 500.
Mr. J. E. Needham. Cheque for Rs. 370.

Pearls and Cash will be received up to March 31st, and the Raffle will be drawn early in April. The last Prize Necklace, value about Rs. 85,000, is now ready and on view at the Army and Navy Stores (Jewellery Department). The remaining prizes will be on view shortly but will be subject to alterations and additions as more pearls and money are received.

The following ladies and gentlemen are members of the Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace Sub-Committee and are authorised to receive pearls or money for the necklace:-

Lady Jehangir,
Ready Money House.

Mrs. R. Jeejeebhoy,
The Cliff, Ridge Road.

Mrs. J. C. Bowen,
Altamont Road.

Mrs. F. A. Vakil.
Peddar Road.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal,
C/o Messrs. Chrystal & Co., Hornby Rd.

Mr. A. Rosenthal,
Messrs. Rosenthal Bros., Hornby Road.

Mr. Shantidas Askaran,
Watchagandhi Road, Gamdevi.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jeveri,
Chowpatty.

Mr. Mia Mahd. Haji Jan Mahd. Chotani,
Chotani House, Dontad Street.

Intending donors are requested to send their donations as soon as possible to any of the above or to the undersigned, and they will be duly acknowledged.

KATHLEEN HARPER,
Chairman,
Sub-Committee,
Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace.

Malabar Hill,
26th February, 1920.

EXHIBITION AND FETE FUND.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged, and further donations are cordially invited.

Amount already acknowledged	Rs.	1,19,884
Mrs. Pirojbai J. P. Sakhidas	„	100
An Indian	„	100
	Rs.	1,20,084

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND POONA NATIONALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It has only now occurred to the party insisting on restrictive compulsory primary education to boys to address themselves to a larger audience than themselves in Poona, and the same gentleman as was made to lead the movement now leads in addressing the larger audience through your columns. One is not forced far to seek why Mr. Kelkar is chosen for the task. It is he alone of the prominent Poona nationalists that can say he is completely for female education. He is a social reformer, and against the traditions of the "Kesari" supported the Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Basu in 1911. He alone can maintain that "It is untrue to say that the Nationalists are opposed to education of women" with any hope of being believed. But Mr. Kelkar cannot make an unsound case sound merely because he has allowed himself to be deceived or really convinced by astute arguments.

Mr. Kelkar maintains that the Poona Municipality has already made education free for girls though it is not yet free for boys. Apart from the question why that is so, the statement is not going to help Mr. Kelkar's party. Whatever the position is to-day, education shall have to be free to boys as soon as it is compulsory, because the Act requires it. It is always assumed by Mr. Kelkar's party, when they put the additional taxation for making primary education compulsory to boys only as insignificant, that the boys that pay fees to-day will go on paying even though their parents shall have to pay additional taxes and even though they shall have the right to free-education. It is on this assumption that they calculate the additional expenditure at about sixty thousand a year. The assumption is wrong and the estimate based thereon equally wrong. The real additional burden is between (to take their own proportion) a hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand a year. If this fact, however, is made known to the public in Poona, Mr. Kelkar's party feel their own position to be far from secure.

There is another subsidiary point of which they appear to be making much. Their argument is that while they insist on the Government contributing two-thirds, Mr. Paraippye's party says the Government should contribute only one half. If that is the only difference, it can easily be made up. I shall not believe that Mr. Paranjpye will not ask more than 50% of the cost, unless he be actually put the question and answer in the negative. Let Mr. Kelkar's party be plain on this point and propose responsibly that they will accept simultaneous compulsion for both boys and girls if Government contribute two-thirds of the cost. Any of these considerations—it ought to be borne in mind—of proportion of burden apply equally to the boys' compulsion and girls' compulsion. Really, the leaders of Poona should even go further and ask the whole Abkari revenue of the City (unless they have it already). Inhabitants of the City indulge in various habits and the profits made out of the indulgence should rightfully be claimed for educating their children. Mr. Kelkar ought to bear in mind that the Congress was dissatisfied with the ten year limit put to the first statutory inquiry in our Political affairs and will certainly resent an indefinite postponement of girls' education in a City like Poona after the Congress has adopted the resolution on women's franchise in three successive sessions. The postponement is indefinite because neither has Poona any potentiality or chance of an immediate prosperity nor does Kelkar's party undertake to compel primary education on girls in a particular number of years.—Yours, etc.

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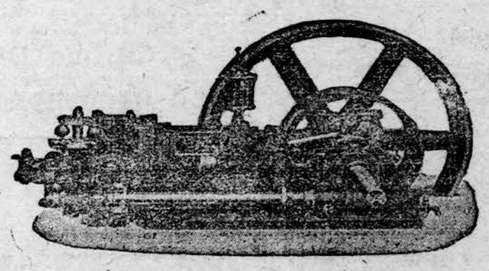

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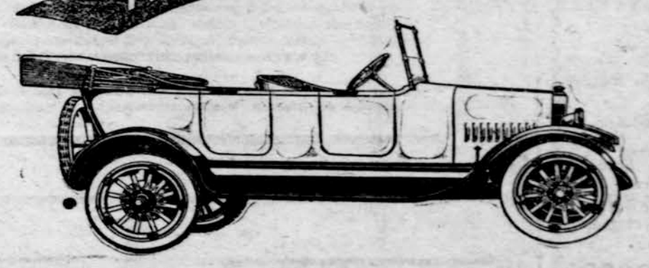

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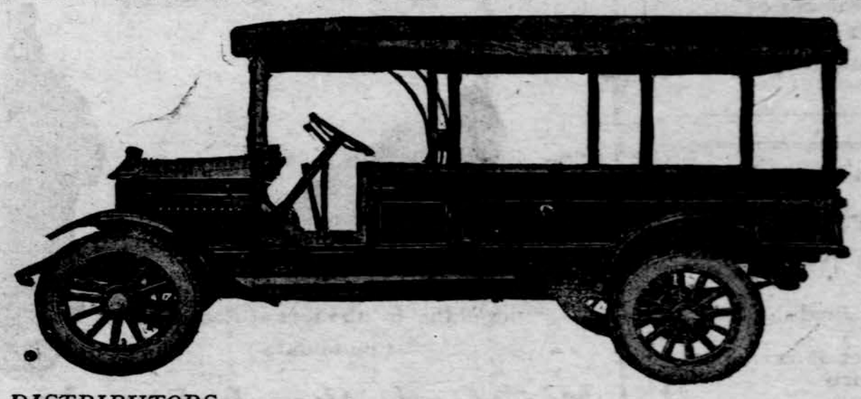

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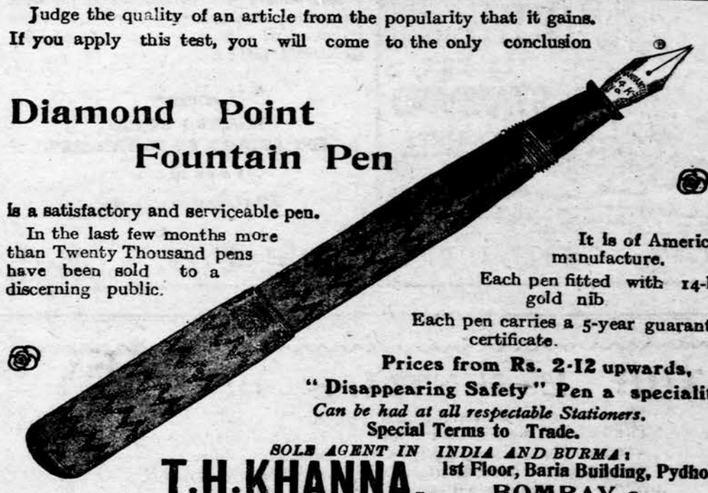

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